

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

Vol. XVIII

January, 1959

No. 1



An F.U.A. farm family — with its new resolutions, new hopes, new aspirations and new visions.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

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GENERAL SCIENCES



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Central Office F.U.A. Phone 40375

52nd Year Successful for U.G.G.

Farmer Owned Co-operative in Strong Financial Position



United Grain Growers Limited, as the result of successful operations for the year ending July 31st, 1958, has provided for the following distribution to Shareholder-Members and Customers:

Patronage Dividend	\$ 725,000
Class "A" Share Dividend	226,041
Class "B" Share Dividend	\$ 57,390

TOTAL\$1,008,431

Total share capital of the Company at July 31st, 1958	\$ 4,807,770
Total shareholders' equity, including reserves and surplus	\$11,044,186
Investment in country and terminal properties, etc.	\$29,124,026
Working capital	\$ 7,528,025

**TOTAL DISTRIBUTION PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS AND
CUSTOMERS SINCE THE COMPANY'S FORMATION
NOW AMOUNTS TO \$18,290,690.**

United Grain Growers Ltd.

Add your strength To This Farmer - Owned Company and
Share In The Benefits of Co-operation.

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED. NELSON

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ED. NELSON

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By the time you read this, the festive season will have come and gone. On behalf of the Board, the staff and myself I hope that all of you had a good Christmas and that the New year will be one all of us have been waiting for. By that, I mean that I hope some of the world tensions will have lessened, that co-operation will be used to resolve differences rather than harsh words, and that people in all walks of life, whether in Government or on the farm, etc. will learn to understand each other.

Our organization has a big year ahead. Your Board and Executive will make a supreme effort to get our National Farm

Policy accepted by the Federal Government. We will work with both the I.F.U.C. and the Federation of Agriculture to gain that end. Every effort will be made to keep the I.F.U.C. in a position to do the best job for us.

Mr. Platt, in his capacity as adviser to the Canadian Wheat Board, will be working hard in our interest, both here and at Geneva when the International Wheat Agreement comes up for renewal.

Those things that are of a provincial nature will be presented to the Provincial Cabinet early in January.

The requisition forms that were signed by our members will be classified according to Municipalities, etc. and wherever it is possible, to get the co-operation of the local body, the new program of dues payments instituted.

Our proposed extension department will be one of the first matters to be dealt with. It is my hope that with the fullest co-operation of all our Co-operatives this program will be reality in the near future.

In the meantime, I would ask all you members to please take a genuine interest in all these matters. Invite local directors and managers of various co-operatives to your meetings. Ask them questions. Learn what each Co-op is doing, can do and in which way you as a member can help. Invite your local council member and learn to work with him on municipal matters. Your local M.P. or M.L.A. is your servant. They are working for you and can only do that job well if you keep them informed. Make use of your local meetings for that purpose.

I want to impress on you the necessity to learn about the Juniors' Camp project. This is, in my opinion, a very necessary thing and can play a large part in helping create future leadership in our organization. Help the Juniors in any way that you can and encourage them to work hard on this effort.

Fellow Farm Union Members, at this early date, it is a little hard for me to see ahead too clearly. Those things I have mentioned appear to me as being important. If you will help in

these matters I am sure we can make it a worth while year.

Please bear in mind that it is not the little handouts that we get from time to time that count. **In the end it must be equality of opportunity. If we cannot get that, all is lost.**

Again, the best of everything for the coming year.

Message From Your New Vice-President Clare Anderson

This past convention has just laid out a policy that I am sure all of your officials can work toward with confidence.

Your new president, Mr. Ed. Nelson, is the type of man we can all look forward to working with.

I have been highly honored by your delegates and feel very humble about being your vice-president.

Sometimes we look so hard for improvements in our way of life that we may overlook the satisfaction and opportunities available to us on the farm.

We are in a period of great change and there is feeling of alarm that the family farm, as we know it, may fall by the wayside. I am confident this will not happen. The spirit of co-operation shown by delegates at the convention, and the enthusiasm of our membership drive are indications of confidence in the future.

PAST PRESIDENT'S REPORT

It is a great pleasure for me to hand over the reins of office to Ed Nelson. He is an outstanding man and I deem myself fortunate to have known and worked with him. We can all be proud of our new president. We can all be proud of our new vice-president, too. Clare Anderson is an outstanding farmer, a great student and has been a most valuable member of our Board. He will serve you well.

(Continued on Page 4)

F.U.A. EXECUTIVE



A. B. Wood of Dewberry, Mrs. W. C. Taylor of Wainwright, H. Young of Millet, Mrs. P. Molen, secretary; Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite of Red Deer, Clare Anderson of Free dom and Ed. Nelson of Brightview.

REPORT OF THE ACTION COMMITTEE TO THE F.U.A. CONVENTION 1959

Your committee recognized that its special function is to devise ways and means of getting action on policies laid down by the organization. To this end we are recommending the following for your consideration.

1. Representation at Ottawa

That the policy of sending special representatives to Ottawa during the sessions be continued as far as the Board or Executive may deem advisable.

2. That the F.U.A. support the Wheat Pool and other organization by initiating plans to send a large delegation to Ottawa to press for deficiency payments and other urgent matters of Farm Union policy for which we can secure support from other participating organization.

That any Local, sub-district or district wishing to participate raise their own funds and name their own representative on this delegation and that selection of representatives on the provincial level be the responsibility of the Provincial Board.

3. Election Activities

In the event of another election we recommend that the policy adopted last year be followed up and intensified. This includes the holding of non-party mass meetings and obtaining a statement from candidates and parties as to their attitude regarding the F.U.A. program. We approve the policy of inviting the M.L.A.'s to meet the F.U.A. Board and Executive to discuss our

policies. Also that efforts be made to have the M.L.A.'s contacted both at the local level and in the Legislature when in session.

That we encourage our membership to participate actively in the nomination of Candidates by all the political parties with the object of getting as many farmers nominated as possible.

4. Public Relations

That the Farmers' Union embark on an aggressive policy to bring our economic situation before the public in order that we can justify our position before the Government and the responsibility they have towards farm people.

We recommend that the policy of sending speakers to other organizations and making contacts be continued and expanded as may be practicable.

5. Junior F.U.A. Camp

That we embark immediately on a fund-raising program for the purpose of supporting the Junior F.U.A. Camp.

6. Extension of Northern Railways

WHEREAS the proposed extension of the railway to the Great Slave Lake area by way of Waterways would be of little or no Agricultural value,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the F.U.A. organizations throw its whole weight behind the extension of the railway by the Grimshaw route.

UNITARIAN SERVICES

Two Unitarian clothing depots have been opened in Alberta. Clothes may be left or sent to these depots. They will be sent to needy children in Greece, Korea, India, etc. The addresses are:

For Northern Alberta:

USC c/o MacCosham's Storage & Distributing Co. Ltd.
10301-109 Street, Edmonton

For Southern Alberta:

USC c/o Caterpillar Building,
12th Avenue and Center Street,
Calgary

PAST PRESIDENT'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 3)

We had a good convention, the membership and our financial position is improving, and we have new leadership. We are in a good position to carry on the fight to bring parity to Agriculture. To all members, may I urge you to give your officers your full support, especially your new president. His task is a heavy one and he cannot do the job alone.

I received the greatest thrill of my life at the convention when I was presented with a lovely painting. Mrs. Platt and I will treasure it always, and even more we will treasure your friendship and good wishes. Surely no one was ever as fortunate as us. We have been so richly rewarded for doing so little. We will try, in the future, to serve you further in whatever capacity we can. In the meantime, Au revoir. We will be seeing you at the convention.

F.U.A. CENTRAL BOARD DIRECTORS



Left to right: Uri Powell of Sexsmith, H. Hibbard of Nampa, Tom Foster of Dapp, Paul Babey of Bonnyville, Oscar Hittinger of Morinville, S. A. Sanford of Vegreville and Ralph Wilson of Vermilion.

F.U.A. Car Pool Starts Operating Jan. 1, 1959

Railway, Price Spread Topic as F.U.A. Holds Annual Meet

One of the highlights of the recent convention was the announcement that the Car Pool would be in operation next year. Every FUA member has contributed his share toward starting this very worthy do-it-yourself enterprise.

But, special thanks are due Mrs. W. C. Taylor and our president Ed Nelson. They were the committee who started the ball rolling. Without their efforts this project would not have been successful. Thanks are also due to the Agents who have been writing this insurance for the farmers. They have worked hard and deserve the support of everyone of you.

During the first year of operation you may not realize any material benefits from the pool, and perhaps be disappointed. But in the following years I am quite certain you will be more than satisfied with the results obtained. For the year of 1959 you will pay the regular rates for your car and truck insurance. At the end of the year all actual costs of operating the Car Pool will be established and all profits will belong to the members of the Pool and reflect in lower costs for your insurance in 1960. Please remember that the Car Pool is going to be operated at actual cost with a profit to no one.

And, the cost of your insurance will depend on how many accidents Car Pool members are involved in. So — watch your driving habits and your neighbors as well. The fewer accidents the lower the cost of insurance. Let's not forget this simple fact. It can save all of you money. Another factor which will contribute to savings is the fact

The Grimshaw route, rail connections, P.F.A.A. returns, wage-price spreads and elections dominated the November meeting of the Farmers' Union of Alberta Local 104, convening at the Five Mile School.

The busy annual meeting ground out four resolutions to be forwarded for action:

Regarding the recent speech at Grande Prairie by Peace River Country's member of parliament, G. W. Baldwin, that CNR and CPR railways' economic reports were "entirely insufficient" and should be made public "immediately," members of Local 104 drew up the following resolutions to be sent on to Baldwin:

"Organizations like national railways supported by the public have no business to have secrets which are held from the public.

"People are the greatest natural resource of Canada—not minerals—and should have prior consideration.

"The people are unable to see where that the more members in the Pool, the lower the cost of administration on each policy.

So, let's all get out and secure more members for the car Pool. Co-operation is simply helping each other. At the present time some 180 agents are writing this insurance. If you need one in your district please advise the FUA central office. Anyone who lives in town and is connected with a Co-op enterprise is a good selection.

the Grimshaw Route will not serve transportation of minerals as well as the Waterways Route and, in addition, serve the taxpayers who live along the Grimshaw route."

Transportation headaches could be alleviated, members felt, by an early rail connection of NAR lines with PGE at Dawson Creek "so that the freight customers of either road are not saddled with the needless expense by transferring by truck from one railroad system to the other."

Members next took up the cudgel for landowners who do not participate in PFAA compensation along with renters on share-crop basis, and prepared the resolution for forwarding to the forthcoming annual PFAA convention:

"Regarding the land renter getting all the payments under PFAA and the owner none, be it resolved that any government assistance of any nature be divided between owner and renter in the same proportion as the crop is divided by the terms of the rental agreement."

Also aimed at the annual convention but with somewhat less assurance of success, was their fourth resolution: "Whereas railroads have been granted a seventeen per cent increase in order to pay higher wages, be it resolved that the farmer ask for a seventeen per cent increase in price in his farm products so that he can pay higher wages."

Members voted in Douglas Clarkson of the Crystal Creek district as president during the section of the meeting dealing with new executive; Robert Kimpe of Five Mile area was named vice-president, and Mrs. Kimpe, secretary.

Directors included William Head, I. V. Macklin and Stan Loughheed of the Grande Prairie district; George Fortier of Five Mile; Fred Boyd and John Lemke of Crystal Creek district.

F.U.A. CENTRAL BOARD DIRECTORS



Left to right: W. R. Hansel of Gadsby, D. G. Whitney of Lacombe, L. Hilton of Strathmore, J. A. Cameron of Youngstown, Geo. Loree of Parkland, Anders H. Anderson of Medicine Hat and Wayne Anderson of Bow Island.

Harkness Outlines Federal Policies

Excerpts from address to the Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union of Alberta by the Honourable Douglas S. Harkness, Federal Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta, December 8th, 1958.

The first major step in this direction is the Agricultural Stabilization Act which has now been in effect since March 1st, 1958. This undoubtedly has been of great benefit to our farmers, but it is completely unrealistic to think, as some farmers apparently did before its passage, that this Act would be a cure-all. Since becoming Minister of Agriculture, and prior to that time, I have stated repeatedly that other steps are necessary and have indicated three of these in particular as part of our plan which will be put into effect.

The first of these is an improved credit system for Canadian farmers which will make money available to them to modernize and improve their farms so that they can carry on more efficiently in many cases than has been possible for them to do in the past. It is the government's intention to introduce such legislation at the next session of parliament.

The second is a system of crop insurance to protect farmers against the natural hazards of drought, hail, flooding, etc., with which they constantly have to contend. It is also the government's intention to introduce legislation at the next session of Parliament dealing with this important step in the interests of our farmers.

The third is the institution of a national soil and water conservation program for the whole of Canada. We have already started work on this program. Studies are under way through hearings held last session by the Senate Committee on Land Use and in various Government Departments. Two or three weeks ago we held a parliamentary meeting in Ottawa with representatives of all of the provincial governments, with a view to instituting a wide and comprehensive study of this whole problem . . . under conservation scheme.

For the past two years representations have been made to the present Government and the preceding one, by the western wheat pools and other farm organizations, that deficiency payments be made on the 1955-56 and 1956-57 crops of wheat, oats and barley.

The Government gave very long and detailed consideration to this proposal and to the broad problem of western grain producers. It recognized that a difficult cash position did exist as a result of two short crops, last year and this year, and came to the conclusion that the circumstances justified some form of financial assistance to western grain producers.

In considering the form which such assistance might take, three principles appeared to be clear. One was that smaller farmers were in the greatest relative need. The second was that those who had had short crops, or none, were in as great or greater need than those who had been fortunate enough to have good yields. The third was that the assistance should take a form which would not prejudice the western farm economy or our external market position.

The proposal for deficiency payments was examined carefully. It was decided

that certain important difficulties would be involved in making assistance payments against grain deliveries.

Payments made on the basis of grain marketings would obviously result in the greatest measure of assistance going to the larger farmers, whereas the greatest need was considered to be that of the smaller farmers.

Also, if assistance was provided on the basis of grain deliveries, those fortunate enough to have had substantial yields would obviously participate to a much greater extent than would those with lower yields and who were in most need of assistance.

There existed, also, the very real possibility that deficiency payments might have an adverse effect on the western grain economy or on our external trade position. The Prime Minister, in dealing with this particular point in a statement to the House of Commons on August 30th, pointed out that: "If such payments were made on wheat alone it would constitute discrimination against the oats and barley producers, would encourage farmers to put their acreage into wheat, and would be an encouragement to additional surpluses of wheat. If such payments were made on oats and barley there is an extremely likely possibility that the United States would react in one of two ways, exclude Canadian oats and barley from their markets or place countervailing duties against them equal to the amount of the deficiency payment made. This could be particularly serious in connection with our large exports "of grain to the United States, which in 1956-57 accounted for 96 per cent of our export trade in oats and 25% of our barley exports."

The Government, therefore, came to



F.U.A. DELEGATES REGISTERING FOR THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

the conclusion that deficiency payments, however attractive they may have appeared to be at first glance, would probably fail to help those producers most in need and might well create some serious problems.

As an alternative, it was decided that assistance should take the form of acreage payments to western grain producers on the basis of \$1.00 per cultivated acre up to a maximum of 200 acres. This program was approved by Parliament and the \$40 million necessary to finance it was provided by Parliament.

In a program of this magnitude, involving such a large number of individual payments, it was to be expected that certain minor difficulties would arise and that certain groups would raise the point of their entitlement to the payments.

The representations which have reached me or my department in this connection fall very largely into two main groups and I thought that it might help to an understanding of the program if I dealt briefly with them.

One has to do with the entitlement of landlords to the payments.

The basic purpose of the program is to provide assistance to those who actually farm the land. The paying procedure which has been followed, therefore, is to make the payments to the party shown as the permit holder in the Wheat Board delivery permit. This is the party who is regarded as the actual producer and who, in fact, in making the application, certifies that he is actually carrying on the farming operations.

The principle of making the payments to the actual producer is precisely the

same as that followed under the P.F.A.A. awards and I gather from such representations as have come to my attention that it has not ruined the wide support of farm organizations.

The second main point which has developed in connection with the payments has to do with the entitlement to payment of each actual producer involved in unit permits, i.e. partnerships.

It was recognized at the outset of the program that this matter would have to be dealt with and that each individual producer listed or referred to as a permit holder in unit permits was entitled to payment. However, rather than delay the main cheque issue it was decided to proceed with making one payment per permit book and to deal with the matter of unit permits after the main payments had been completed.

That point has now been reached. Late last week before the last amendment to the regulation was passed by Cabinet which provides for recognition of each permit holder listed in a unit permit.

Each of these will, by now, have received one payment to a maximum of \$200 with the cheque made out jointly to the parties listed as permit holders. A further cheque, also made out jointly, will go out shortly to bring the total of the two to a maximum of \$200 for each permit holder.

I might illustrate briefly how this will work. If two brothers are listed jointly as permit holders in a unit permit covering a total of 400 cultivated acres, they will already have received a joint

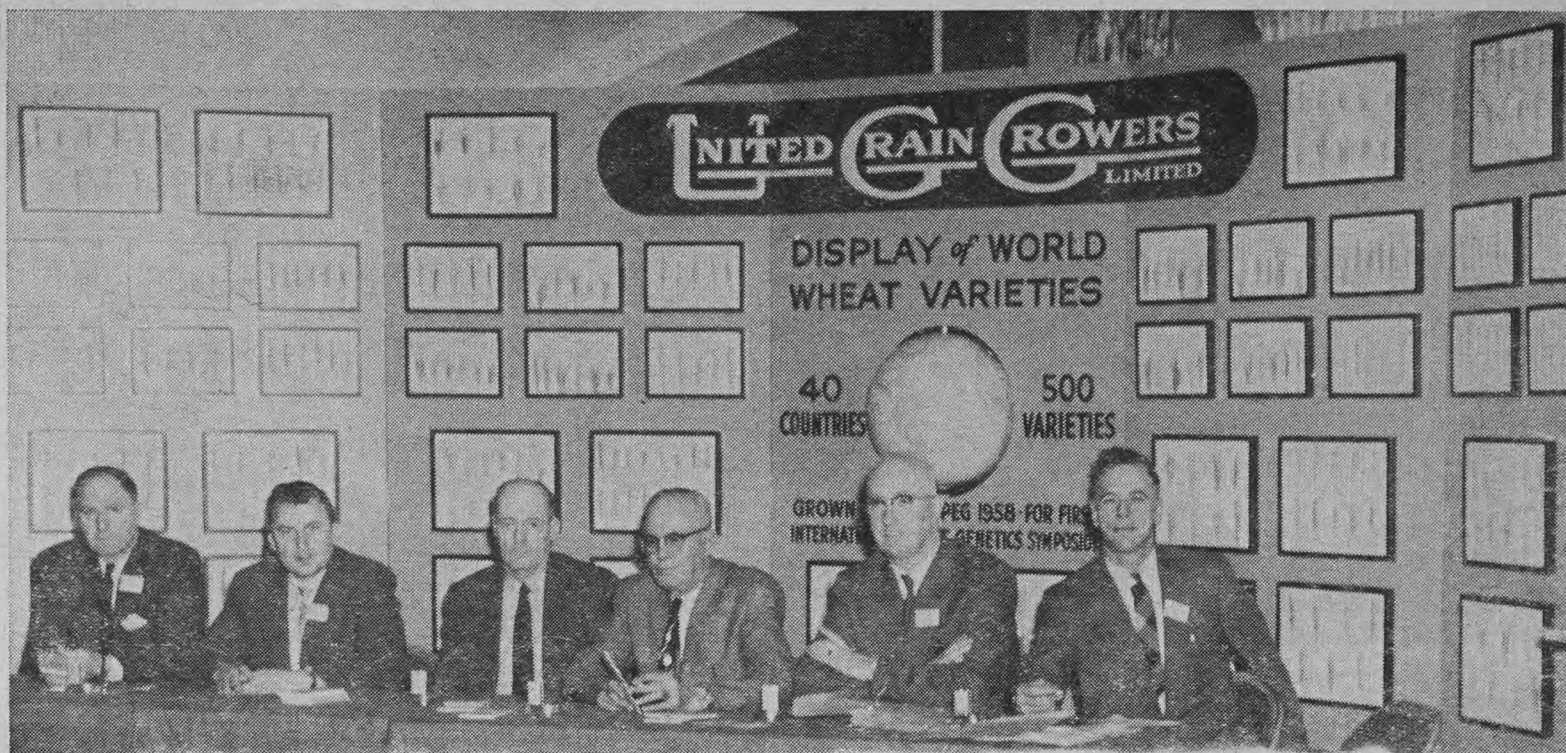
cheque for \$200. A further payment for the same amount will go to them shortly.

As I stated earlier, one of our main problems is that of surpluses of many of our agricultural products. We are undoubtedly going to be troubled with surpluses in the immediate future. However, the increase in food production which marked the post-war period is beginning to decline somewhat and the steady increase in production should eventually create substantial markets for all that we can produce.

I hope that this is not an over-optimistic statement. It is based on trends that are becoming apparent from world-wide surveys and it has a special significance for the Prairie Provinces which are the main source of our cereal and livestock production for export.

Our agricultural surpluses at the present time are in cereal grains, skim milk powder and butter. To read some newspaper articles and editorials, one would think that we had a surplus of agricultural products of all kinds, and I should like to emphasise that this is not the case. Wheat, in particular, will continue to present a serious problem because production has been increased all over the world and last year a record crop of 8.3 billion bushels was produced. Fortunately for Canadian producers, a great deal of this is of low quality and thus there is every prospect that we will be able to sell approximately as much as we did last year of our high protein wheat. However, a difficult situation is inevitable for at least the next two or three years.

I feel that some voluntary reduction



FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN DIVISION OF UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

Left to right: George Parsons of Grande Prairie, Frank Kisko of Edmonton, William Scarth of Edmonton, Wilfred Hemmel, Supt. of Calgary; Ken Watts of Lethbridge, and Gordon Moss of Calgary.—The staff of the United Grain Growers assisted the F.U.A. convention with the registration of the delegates. Thank you very much fellows.

of wheat acreage in favour of diversification should be undertaken to relieve congestion in the wheat trade. Such reduction, however, should not come primarily from prairie region which is adapted and equipped for wheat production, and has the marketing facilities to handle the crop. The change would more naturally come from other areas where the opportunity for alternative crops is greater.

I should also like to point out that many people consider that the net cost to the Government under the Act represents the measure of usefulness or effectiveness of this Act. In other words, if the government has to take a loss of say one million dollars on a commodity, these people will say that the only assistance given to the producer of the commodity by the government was the million dollars. This is far from the fact and I should like to take the example of dairy products for this year to make my point.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has been supporting butter at the level of 64 cents per pound. If there were no support and no import controls there is no doubt that the price of butter would be about 40 cents a pound based on world markets, plus Canadian tariffs. In other words, on the 340 million pounds of butter estimated to be produced in 1958, stabilization has added more than 80 million to the farmers' cash income.

While the exact net cost to the Government is not yet known, the Board

is presently reselling the butter at cost, less handling charges, which means a loss of about 3 cents per pound on the 70 million pounds purchased by the Board. This would mean a total loss of slightly over \$2 million. However, there is the possibility that some of this butter may have to be sold at a heavier loss than this due to longer hold over or other method of disposal. Even if the total cost is five or ten million dollars, which is about what these programs have been costing in recent years, it is still relatively small compared to the cash actually put into our farmers' pockets.

I should also like to refer to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act which, as you know, gives assistance to those prairie farmers who have suffered low crop yields. During the last session we amended the Act to remove some of the anomalies and inequities which resulted from the Act as it was on the statute books. This was done by removing certain limitations in the Act and a number of inequities in the method of making payment under the Act. I am sure that during this present crop year the administration of the Act, as revised, should meet with the general approval of all of the farmers in any area in which it applies.

I should now like to deal with a subject which I am sure is on everyone's mind, not only those of you here at this convention but throughout the whole Province of Alberta as well as the other western provinces, and that is the freight rate increase which went

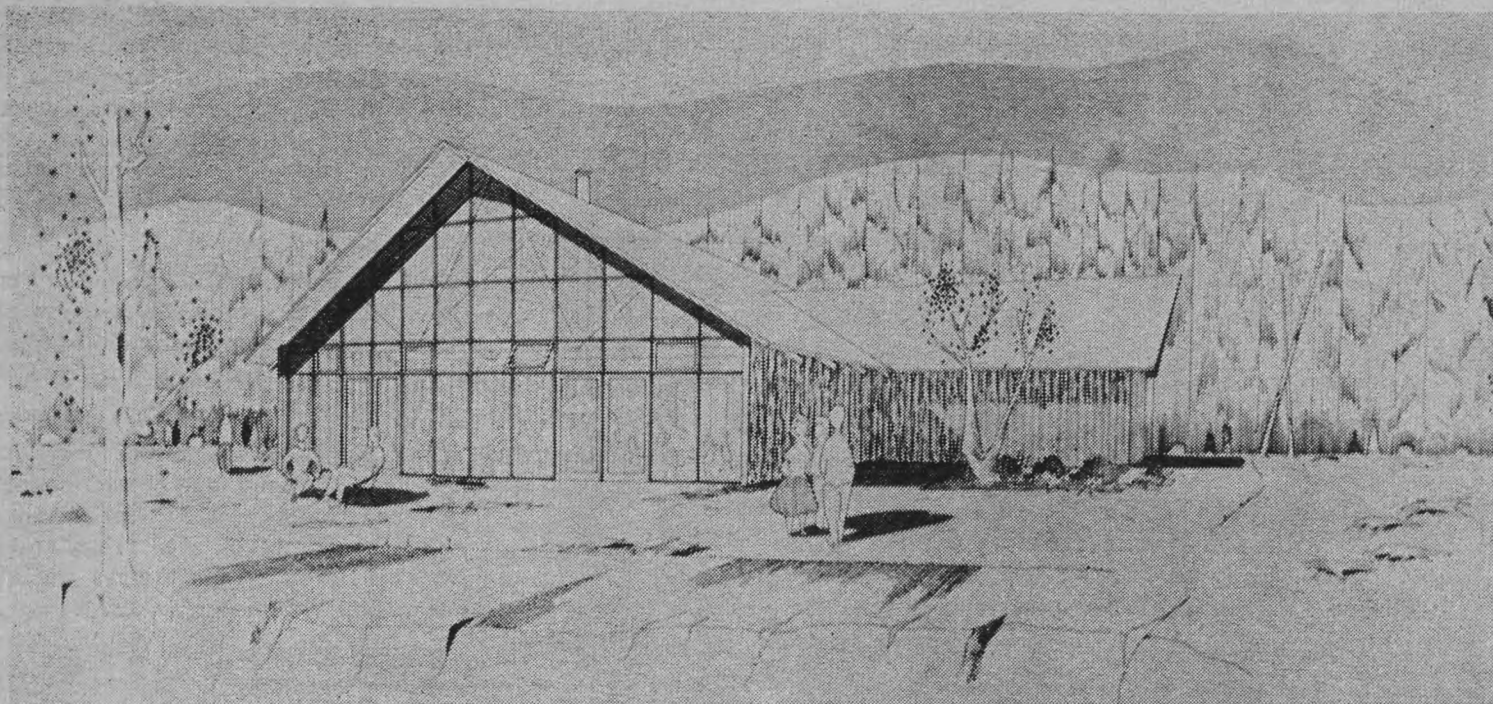
Ottawa Delegation

by Ed. Nelson

At a meeting in the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool board room held on Monday December 29th, plans were finalized for a delegation to go to Ottawa, to impress on the Federal Government the need for a program of deficiency payments to supplement the farm income. The Saskatchewan Pool and the Saskatchewan Farm Union are working together and have established an extensive program on TV, radio and by public meetings. It is their intention to circulate a petition to all the rural and urban areas of Saskatchewan, and to solicit contributions along with signatures. The amount of money raised will determine the number of people in the delegation. This, in turn, will be determined by the accommodation available. In other words, if they get enough money and can get accommodation for four hundred

(Continued on Page 29)

into effect on December 1st. In common with practically everyone else in Western Canada, I deplore this increase, the bad effects of which will be felt, particularly in the Maritime Provinces and in the west, and especially in Alberta where the highest freight rates prevail.



Junior F.U.A. Camp Project at Gold Eye Lake

On December 8, 1958 the annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta made a momentous decision. They received a report on the Junior FUA Camp-Site Project.

At Farm Young Peoples' Week, last year, a resolution was passed by the annual meeting of the Junior Farmers' Union of Alberta to the effect that the possibilities of erecting a camp for this organization be looked into. Arising out of the resolution a committee from the Junior Board was appointed to take further steps.

The junior camps of Montana's Farmers' Union and the Saskatchewan Youth Camp at Fort Qu'Appelle were observed. It was felt that this type of project would be very useful in our youth work.

The progress committee has procured land at GOLD EYE LAKE, six miles west of Nordegg, which is approximately 100 miles west of Red Deer. This area is centrally located equidistant between Edmonton and Calgary.

At the convention slides were shown of the area around the camp-site. These slides will be shown throughout the province to all members of this organization during the next three months. With these slides will be a drafted set of blue prints for the proposed building that will be built on the camp site.

The costs of this camp will be about \$35,000.00. This money has to be raised by next spring.

The aim of this project is to provide an educational, recreational and leadership training ground for the farm youth of Alberta. Training in citizenship, in public speaking, debating, chairmanship, parliamentary procedure, panel discussion, and a multitude of other projects will be given.

This type of a project is going to cost a lot of money, and we have set an objective of \$35,000. to be raised by this organization between now and next spring. We have acquired 400 feet of lake frontage on Gold Eye Lake, and are here going to build a 40 by 80 main pavilion, with two 24 by 34 wings on it which will house kitchen and meeting facilities. Building alone will cost \$30,000. by the time we equip it with adequate kitchen facilities, refrigeration etc. Spaced out along the frontage along the lake we are leaving an area where cabins for accommodation will be built in the future years. Also there will be adequate parking facilities and a large area left for those people who enjoy tenting and camping out. As well as this, there will be adequate recreation facilities.

Every person in this province who belongs to the Farmers' Union then will have an opportunity

of seeing and hearing of the proposed Jr. Camp. If this camp is to succeed we must have the assistance and the support of every member of this organization in this province, who is willing to donate time and money to the furtherance of the education of the farm youth of the province of Alberta. The members of the Farmers' Union have given support to other projects. We feel that they will support this one by donating time and money for an educational, recreational and leadership program. The possibility for developing the possible leadership in the youth of our farm people are unlimited, but they cannot be utilized without the support of you, our members of this the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

The campsite is one mile from the David Thompson highway which runs from Nordegg through to the Saskatchewan crossing on the Jasper-Banff highway. Proceeding west from Nordegg is the Forestry road which runs through to the Banff-Jasper highway. The Provincial Forestry Dept. announced recently that a proposed road is to be built from this junction — three miles from our campsite, north to Entrance on the Edmonton-Jasper highway and that this road will be continued through to the Peace River region. Thus, the campsite is in a central position on a new network of roads that serve western Alberta. We have a black top road to Rocky Mountain House and an



Frank Oxford, Dean Lien and Ed. Nelson look over the shoulders of Mrs. Doris St. Cyr, F.U.A. bookkeeper. They are elated about the F.U.A. membership results.

Items From United Kingdom Information Service

1. New strains being tested at the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Aberystwyth, include a canary grass (*Phalaris*) hybrid and a tall oat grass, a particularly early cocksfoot, a new leafy ryegrass, and two strains of late flowering red clover.

2. One of the largest flocks of sheep in Britain belongs to the Corporation of Birmingham, Britain's second largest city. They number some 27,800 and graze on the hills around the Elan Valley at the meeting place of the Welsh counties of Radnor, Brecon, Montgomery and Cardigan, the gathering grounds

excellent gravel road from Rocky Mountain House to Nordegg. With the addition of the forestry road running north, and with the present one running south to Cochrane the camp is easily accessible from all areas of the province without too great a distance to be travelled.

for the Birmingham waterworks reservoirs.

3. Boars which undergo sire performance tests at the British Oil and Cake Mills Ltd. demonstration farm at Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire, England, are photographed at bacon weight in a crate with a wire mesh in front to record their length. A copy of the photograph is then sent to the breeder, together with all information recorded during the test and a photographic chart showing back fat measurement in some 14 places.

4. Mr. Knud Rasmussen, chief of the department of agricultural economics in Nottingham University School of Agriculture, told farmers recently that as a result of an analysis he had made covering five years in all parts of Britain, he had discovered two things: that there was more profit per cow in herds of more than 30 than in smaller herds; and that only two breeds of dairy cows—Friesians and Ayrshires—made substantial profits.

5. In the Home Farm poultry nest introduced by Millers Appliance Works Ltd, Tedburn St. Mary, Exeter, Devon, England, the alighting perch closes as

the pullet enters to lay, and opens when she leaves; this prevents another pullet from entering. Also of interest is the fact that the nest floor tilts forward and conveys the egg to a holding compartment where it rests on a spring-wire tray.

6. Queen Elizabeth II and her son, the Prince of Wales, have both entered cattle in the 1958 Smithfield Show and Agricultural Machinery Exhibition to be held at Earls Court, London, from December 8 to 12.

The Queen has entered Shorthorn, Red Poll, Highland, and crossbred cattle from her Norfolk estate at Sandringham, while the Prince of Wales has entries from his Devon herd at the Duchy Home Farm, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.

The Smithfield Show is one of the world's greatest exhibitions of fatstock, meat, and agricultural machinery and equipment. This year, the cattle entries of 466 are two short of last year's record, but total entries in all classes are higher than in 1957—1,702 compared with 1,659.

7. Queen's Farms Win Machinery Award

Winning entry in the farm machinery maintenance class at the recent Egham and Thorpe Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Show, Surrey, was that of the Royal Farms at Windsor, which are the property of Queen Elizabeth II. They scored 93.2 per cent, only 0.1 per cent more than the runner-up, the Borthwick Farming Company Ltd., of Chertsey, Surrey. The class, a new one, was for the efficient maintenance of farm implements and machinery. A list of 30 categories was prepared; all equipment which came within any one category had to be shown to the judge; and no one was allowed to enter in fewer than eight categories.

General level of maintenance, according to the judge, "was very high indeed." Only a few machines could be faulted for individual shortcomings, the greatest number of points being lost because of uneven or low pressure types. Poor maintenance of V-belts; a rusty inside to a radiator; over-greased and over-oiled electric motors—these were other maintenance failures causing loss of points to some competitors.

8. All-Male Asparagus Seed

Asparagus seed which produces all male plants has been isolated at the National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, England. The technical method of seed production

(Continued on Page 14)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors and Members of
Farmers' Union of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

We have examined the balance sheet of the Farmers' Union of Alberta as at October 31, 1958 and the operating statement for the year ended on that date and with the exception of membership revenue which we have accepted as presented have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, except for membership revenue the accompanying balance sheet and operating statement are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the union as at October 31, 1958 and the results of its operations for the year ended on that date according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the union.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered Accountants.

EXHIBIT A

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
OPERATING STATEMENT

Year ended October 31, 1958

This statement shows the results of operations for the year ended Ocotber 31, 1958 as compared to the results of last year

THIS WAS OUR INCOME:

Memberships (Schedule 7) -----	\$ 80,560	\$ 89,752
Receipts on account of districts -----	20,083	22,385
Grants and donations (Schedule 8) ---	5,025	4,989
"Organized Farmer" (Schedule 9) ---	11,468	11,758
Sundry receipts (Schedule 10) -----	9,627	10,201
	<u>\$126,763</u>	<u>\$139,085</u>

THESE WERE OUR EXPENSES:

Administration (Schedule 11) -----	\$ 56,151	\$ 50,221
Remitted to districts -----	20,083	22,385
Promotional (Schedule 12) -----	37,405	33,431
Other expenses (Schedule 13) -----	24,625	25,702
	<u>\$138,264</u>	<u>\$131,739</u>
Our (Deficit Surplus on Operating		
Was -----	<u>\$ (11,501)</u>	<u>\$ 7,346</u>

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

THIS IS WHAT WE OWN:

Current Assets: (to be employed within one year)		
Cash on hand and in bank -----	\$ 1,734	\$ 3,719
Investments to mature within one year ---	16,337	21,391

Accts receivable ----	1,604	3,272
Accrued interest ----	604	354
Inventory of material & supplies -----	5,044	4,606
Prepaid expenses ----	6,274	3,433
	<u>\$ 31,597</u>	<u>\$ 36,775</u>

Deferred Asset:

Writing of farming history book ----	\$ 2,358	\$ 2,286
--------------------------------------	----------	----------

Trust Asset:

Junior F.U.A. trust bank acct. -----	\$ 1,655	\$ 1,513
--------------------------------------	----------	----------

Investments: (at cost) per sched. 1	\$ 70,701	\$ 77,242
Less due to mature within one year---	16,337	21,391
	<u>\$ 54,364</u>	<u>\$ 55,851</u>

Fixed Assets: (at cost) building lot ---	\$ 30,356	\$ 30,356
Building -----	\$75,102	\$75,102
Less accum. depr. ---	5,632	3,755
	<u>69,470</u>	<u>71,347</u>

Office furniture, fixt. & equip't -----	\$16,340	\$13,353
Less accum. depr. ---	7,266	5,632
	<u>9,074</u>	<u>7,721</u>
	<u>\$108,900</u>	<u>\$109,424</u>

Other Assets.

Library, nom. val.---	\$ 1	\$ 1
Depostis, cost -----	72	84
	<u>73</u>	<u>85</u>

OUR TOTAL ASSETS ARE	<u>\$198,947</u>	<u>\$205,934</u>
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This is the balance sheet referred to in our report to the Directors and Members dated November 17, 1958.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered Accountants

Exhibit B

THIS IS WHAT WE OWE:

CURRENT LIABILITIES:
(to be discharged within one year)

	This Year	Last Year
Accounts payable -----	\$ 5,404	\$ 798
Salaries and wages payable -----	672	556
Due to F.W.U.A. Cook Book Fund (Schedule 3) -----	4,042	4,042
Petty Cash Fund (Scehd. 4) -----	305	—
Handicraft Fund (Sched. 5) -----	459	301
Due to ACWW Fund (Sched. 6) -----	174	(167)
Deferred revenue -----		1,433
	<u>\$ 11,056</u>	<u>\$ 6,963</u>

TRUST LIABILITY:

F.U.A. Juniors (Schedule 2)	1,655	1,513
Our Total Liabilities Are	<u>\$ 12,711</u>	<u>\$ 8,476</u>

THIS IS OUR EQUITY:

Contribution to Our Union	<u>\$ 85,002</u>	<u>\$ 85,002</u>
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SURPLUS ON OUR OPERATIONS:

Balance beginning of year	\$112,456	\$105,291
Adjustments of prior years' income	279	(181)
Surplus (deficit) on operations for year (11,501)		7,346

Balance end of year	<u>\$101,234</u>	<u>\$112,456</u>
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OUR TOTAL EQUITY IS	<u>\$186,236</u>	<u>\$197,458</u>
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Our Total Liabilities and Equity are	<u>\$198,947</u>	<u>\$205,934</u>
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Schedule 1

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

This schedule shows the details of securities, representing investments made by our union, which are shown in total in Exhibit B

DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS:

	This Year		Last Year	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
3% 1958 bonds	Sold		\$ 9,875	\$ 9,825
3 1/4 % 1979 bonds	\$ 8,575	\$10,000	8,800	10,000

ONTARIO HYDRO BONDS:

3 1/2 % 1979 bonds	16,435	19,000	15,580	19,000
4% 1966 bonds	9,600	9,850		

EDMONTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD DEBENTURES:

3% 1958 deb.	Matured	6,825	6,685
3% 1959 deb.	6,790	6,685	6,790
3% 1960 deb.	5,685	5,730	5,790
5% 1968 deb.	4,700	5,000	

CITY OF WINNIPEG DEBENTURES:

3 1/4 % 1958 deb.	Matured	4,850	4,881
3 1/2 % 1958 deb.	4,962	4,862	4,900
3 1/4 % 1959 deb.	4,925	4,790	4,825
3 1/2 % 1959 deb.	4,875	4,784	4,862
	<u>\$66,547</u>	<u>\$70,701</u>	<u>\$73,097</u>
			<u>\$77,242</u>

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

These schedules summarize the transactions which were made on behalf of our trust and fund accounts

DUE TO F.U.A. JUNIOR TRUST:

Schedule 2

	This Year	Last Year
Balance beginning of year	\$1,513	\$1,899
Queen ticket revenue	\$1,900	\$1,543
Junior activities		180
Grants and donations	182	207
Bank interest revenue	42	40
Gate signs	43	(65)
	<u>2,167</u>	<u>1,905</u>
	<u>\$3,680</u>	<u>\$3,804</u>

Queen ticket expense	440	262
Delegations	458	827
Leadership courses	500	523
F.Y.P. Week	230	411
Tape recorder (1/2 share)		192
Committees	341	35
Trophies & sundry	23	41
Workshop	33	
	<u>2,025</u>	<u>2,291</u>
Balance end of year	<u>\$1,655</u>	<u>\$1,513</u>

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Schedule 3

Due to F.W.U.A. Cook Book Fund:

	This Year	Last Year
Balance beginning of year	\$4,042	\$3,409
Share of cook book profits	\$478	\$674
Bank interest revenue	64	
	<u>542</u>	<u>674</u>
	<u>\$4,584</u>	<u>\$4,083</u>
Transfer to other funds	518	
Memory books, gifts, conven.	24	41
	<u>542</u>	<u>41</u>
Balance end of year	<u>\$4,042</u>	<u>\$4,042</u>

Schedule 4

Due to F.W.U.A. Petty Cash Fund:

Transf. from cook book fund	351
Prizes, gifts, sundry	46
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 305</u>

Schedule 5

Due to F.W.U.A. Handicraft Fund:

Balance beginning of year	\$ 301	\$ 223
Sales and contributions	260	222
	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ 445</u>
Awards and expenses	102	144
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 459</u>	<u>\$ 301</u>

Schedule 6

Due to A.C.W.W. Fund:

Balance beginning of year	\$(167)	\$ 39
Transfer from cook book	\$167	
Donations	255	\$996
	<u>422</u>	<u>996</u>
	<u>\$ 255</u>	<u>\$1,035</u>
Friendship affil., sundry	81	1,202
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 174</u>	<u>\$(167)</u>

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

These schedules show the details of our main sources of income which are shown in total on Exhibit A

Schedule 7

MEMBERSHIPS:

	This year	Last year
Family	\$28,697	\$32,408
Men	50,033	55,459

Women	1,608	1,645	Office machine upkeep	386	226
Junior	118	145	Sundry	698	618
Associate	70	58	Dep. on furn. & fixt.	1,634	1,335
Previous year membership	34	37			
				30,226	29,883
	<u>\$80,560</u>	<u>\$89,752</u>			

GRANTS AND DONATIONS:

Alberta Wheat Pool	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
United Grain Growers	2,500	2,500
Municipalities	1,305	1,330
Royal George Hotel	100	
Collections at meeting	12	39
Donations from locals	108	120
	<u>\$ 5,025</u>	<u>\$ 4,989</u>

Schedule 8

"ORGANIZED FARMER":

Subscriptions	\$ 6,282	\$ 6,780
Advertising	5,186	4,978
	<u>\$11,468</u>	<u>\$11,758</u>

Schedule 9

SUNDRY RECEIPTS:

Cook book—Sales	\$ 4,862	\$ 5,020
Advertising		515
Sale of materials	1,153	1,951
Interest on investments & savings	2,653	2,421
Profit on sale of investments	584	
Accounting service	375	294
	<u>\$ 9,627</u>	<u>\$10,201</u>

Schedule 10

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

This schedule shows the details of administration expenses which are shown in total in Exhibit A

ADMINISTRATION:

	This Year	Last Year
President—Salary	\$ 5,884	\$ 5,000
Exp. allowance	1,838	1,177
Executive meetings	595	574
Directors' meetings	3,397	3,401

Schedule 11

F.W.U.A.:

Executive meeting	\$ 113	\$ 432
Dir. Board meetings	1,051	1,075
Miscellaneous	177	142
	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,649</u>
Junior activities	723	865
Dept. of Extension	6,613	3,566
Committee work affil. and membership	669	805

OFFICE EXPENSE:

Salaries & wages	\$19,351	\$17,701
Unempl. insurance	329	236
Telephone & telegraph	1,414	976
Postage & express	1,812	1,848
Print., stat. & supplies	3,433	5,848
Bank charges	269	272
Accounting & audit	750	673
Legal expense	150	150

Building Operation:

Depreciation	\$ 1,877	\$ 1,877
Aaxes on lot & bldg.	1,584	1,377
Utilities	827	897
Janitor contract	1,500	642
Janitor supplies	134	134
	<u>\$ 5,922</u>	<u>\$ 4,927</u>
Less rent received	1,075	1,626
	<u>4,847</u>	<u>3,301</u>
	<u>\$56,151</u>	<u>\$50,221</u>

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

These schedules show the details of our promotional expenses which are shown in total in Exhibit A

PROMOTIONAL:

Schedule 12

	This Year	Last Year
F.U.A. Week:		
Organizers' salary	\$3,766	\$3,826
Organizers' expenses	1,352	490
Stationery supplies	2,225	2,054
Advertising	4,021	3,662
Meetings & organization in the field	1,271	2,373
Workshop	38	136
	<u>12,673</u>	<u>\$12,541</u>
Canvassers' commissions	7,047	8,398
Annual convention exp. (per sched. 12A)	3,365	2,827
Alta Egg Market Board	2,000	
Interprov.--Jt. Brd. Mtg.	1,210	1,967
Delegation expenses	3,119	5,794
District organizers	5,659	
Grants to districts	900	700
District conventions	763	954
Meetings att'd by exec.	669	
Radio broadcasts		250
	<u>\$37,405</u>	<u>\$33,431</u>

ANNUAL CONVENTION:

Schedule 12A

Executive an directors' expenses	\$1,581	\$1,511
F.W.U.A. directors' expenses	1,390	1,248
Juniors' expenses	806	594
Convention room & public ad. system	1,092	1,186
Printing, stationery & telephone	1,279	1,161
Veterans' section	87	132
Tea and social evening	16	17
Registrar's fee	125	125
	<u>\$6,376</u>	<u>\$5,974</u>

Less Receipts:			Adv. commissions	189	180
Pool rate	\$1,447	\$1,617	Editing		140
Program advertising	1,157	1,278		\$11,340	\$11,196
Net receipts from dance	407	252	Cook books including F.W.U.A.		
	\$3,011	\$3,147	share of profits	4,122	4,605
			Cost of materials for resale	1,096	1,146
Net Convention Expense	\$3,365	\$2,827	Alta Federation of Agriculture	2,674	3,037
			Interprovincial Council	5,000	5,000
			Affiliations and donations	100	100
			Accounting service	66	356
			Library books	60	105
			Power investigation costs		126
			Bad debts written off	167	31
				\$24,625	\$25,702

Schedule 13

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

This schedule shows the details of other expenses which are shown in total in Exhibit A

OTHER EXPENSES:

"Organized Farmer":		This Year	Last Year
Printing	\$10,730	\$10,730	\$10,482
Mailing	421	421	394

ITEMS FROM UNITED KINGDOM INFORMATION SERVICE

(Continued from Page 10)

has yet to be worked out, but it will involve isolating plants producing the seed—so that they are not pollinated by other plants—either by screening them completely and introducing insects which will do the pollinating, or by

planting them so far from other asparagus that the risk of crossing is ruled out. Pollination without insects is apparently impossible.

Male asparagus plants give a bigger yield, live longer, have "neater habits" in not scattering unwanted seed, develop earlier, and are more vigorous than female plants.

Morinville FUA and FWUA locals will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Morinville Library on Tuesday, January 6.

The old narrow roads where two cars could barely pass are being replaced by splendid wide highways on which six or eight cars can collide at once.



CASH SAVINGS
CASH DIVIDENDS

The U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supplies Division wishes to take this opportunity to thank its members for a most successful year. Through a tremendous increase in membership and in the number of U.F.A. Co-op Locals, sales have jumped to an all time high of 1½ million dollars. This enabled your Farm Supplies Division to pay a 40 cash dividend again this year o ra total of over \$41,000 back to U.F.A. Co-op Locals. This dividend brought the total dividends declared to locals by the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supplies during the last five years to \$170,000.00 cash and \$33,000.00 deferred or a grand total of \$203,000.00. The payment of these dividends to locals provideed real assistance to the farm movement in Alberta. The greater the volume your Farm Supplies Division handles, the greater are the savings that can be provided to the members.

The management and staff of the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supplies Division wish to extend to its members every wish for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.
1119 - 1st Street, S.E., CALGARY



J. S. Herschel of Accounting Service

F.U.A. Accounting Service Convention Report

by J.S. HERSCHEL, Director

I was very pleased to have the opportunity of addressing the delegates to the Annual Farmers' Union of Alberta Convention at the Macdonald Hotel on Monday December 8th, 1958.

Briefly, I outlined the Services available through the Farmers' Union Accounting Service, which include:

- 1. Preparation of Income Tax Returns.
- 2. Preparation of Net Worth Statements.
- 3. Election to Average Income.
- 4. Establishing Basic Herds.
- 5. Farm Record Books.
- 6. Other Services and advice, incidental to Farm Accounting, Estate Planning, Gift Taxes, The Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — Tax Free, etc.

I wish to stress the fact that our fees for the above Services are nominal. (about one-half of the fee that some of the Members have been paying), and the average fee for filing Members Income Tax Returns for 1957 was \$15.00. Fees for other than Income Tax Services were in relation to the work involved, but in most cases they have been less than what

other firms are known to be charging.

It is the intention of the Accounting Service to open Branch Offices, at some future date in Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Peace River and other Centres. These Branch Offices will be established as soon as it is feasible as soon as the demand is great enough to have the offices open on a year round basis and as soon as qualified personnel are available.

The first requirement in establishing Branch Offices is the demand for this service, and if the

members of your local want this Service — we will endeavour to provide it — on the basis that it must be worthwhile, and that the greater number of Members will understandably have to be looked after first. These Offices, when established will be on a permanent basis and it will be in your interests to see that Members are using the facilities provided.

IN THE 1958 TAXATION YEAR we will have a Tax Consultant available in the field early in 1959. If your District wishes the services of a Tax Consultant from Head Office — it will be necessary to obtain the number

Take Advantage of the F.U.A's Income Tax Service -- Available to Members

COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FORM AND MAIL TO:

J. S. Herschel — Director
Farmers' Union Accounting Service,
Farmers' Union Building; 9934-106th St.,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

We would like Assistance and Information on the following:

- The Preparation of our 1958 Income Tax Returns.
- Farmers' Union Account Book (Farm Records — \$1.25)
- Establishing a Basic Herd.
- Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- Gift Tax.
- Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — Tax Free
- The preparation of a Net Worth Statement at December 31, 1958, so our Tax position would be cleared up at that date.

NAME _____

UNION LOCAL NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

of Members of Locals requiring the Services of our Income Tax Department and passing this information on to your District Officials, and we will arrange with them, wherever possible, the Time and Place where our Tax Clinics will be held — PROVIDED, of course, that the demand would warrant the expense of holding a Tax Clinic, where Members could bring the information necessary to prepare their Income Tax Returns, or other Services which they require.

In conclusion—I would like to report that 1958 was a success-

ful year for the Farmers' Union Accounting Service—The number of Returns that we filed for Members increased by 300 % over the previous year. This is most gratifying and very encouraging and in the opinion of your Delegates certainly proves the need for the Accounting Service within the Organization.

OUR AIM — to provide the best possible service to the Members at the lowest possible cost.

OUR OBJECTIVE — to provide service to each and every F.U.A. member.

Excerpts from Report of The Canadian Wheat Board Presented To The Farmers' Union Of Alberta

"As producers, I think you will be interested in the deliveries of grain in Alberta during 1957-58 on a seeded acreage basis. Wheat deliveries of 90.8 million bushels represented a delivery of 18.6 bushels per seeded acre. Oats deliveries of 14.8 million bushels represented a delivery of 5.3 bushels per seeded acre. Barley deliveries of 44.6 million bushels represented a delivery of 12.0 bushels per seeded acre. Rye deliveries of 2.3 million bushels represented a delivery of 20.1 bushels per seeded acre. Flaxseed deliveries of 3.9 million bushels represented a delivery of 6.8 bushels per seeded acre. In the case of oats and barley, deliveries per seeded acre are always low because of the quantities of these grains consumed on farms. In these calculations, the official acreages as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were used.

"Marketings in the prairie provinces in the volume which I have outlined contributed to a substantial reduction in farm stocks of grain on July 31st, 1958, as compared with July 31st, 1957. In the case of wheat, the reduction was from 319 million bushels to 204 million bushels; and for oats the reduction was from 172 million bushels to 108 million bushels. Farm stocks of barley fell from 81 million bushels to 57 million bushels; rye from 10.6 million bushels to 6.0 million bushels; and flaxseed from 1.5 million bushels to .9 million bushels.

"The results which I have presented to you were largely a reflection of the level of exports attained in 1957-58, and this brings me to my next topic. Exports of wheat (including flour) amounted to 316 million bushels in 1957-58 as compared with 262 million bushels in the previous crop year. This was the highest level of exports in the last five crop years.

"In attaining our objective of a proper share of international trade in wheat, "quality" will again work to our advantage. In the 1958 wheat crop we have a second successive crop of high protein — averaging 13.8 per cent.

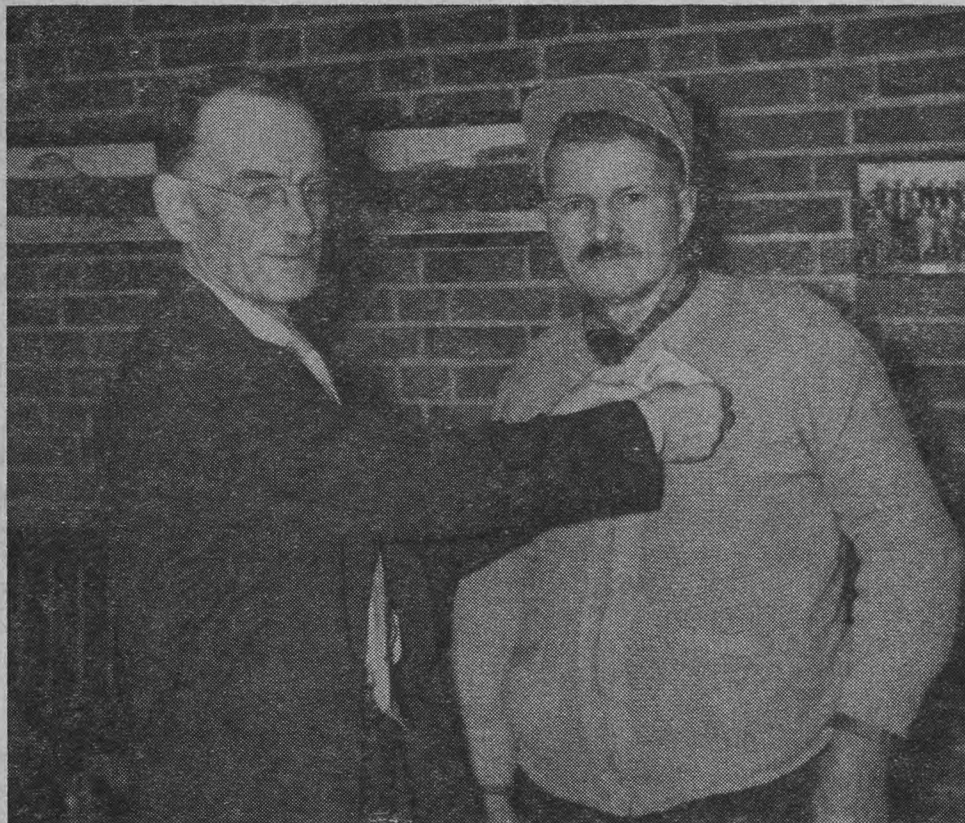
"The large 1958 wheat crop has greatly aggravated the wheat problem in the United States. The United States carry-over of wheat on July 31st last was estimated at 881 million bushels;



Grain yields have been increased by at least 10 bushels per acre by the use of recommended seed treatments—greater returns for the same effort.

- CO-OP Dual Purpose (Mercury Aldrin)
- CO-OP Mercury Dust
- CO-OP Mercury Liquid
- CO-OP Aldrin 50%
- CO-OP Hexa

See your CO-OP



Fred Morton of Berwyn receives the third consecutive first delegate badge from S. A. Sanford the chairman of the registration committee. Congratulations Fred.

a slight reduction from the carry-over on the same date in the two previous crop years. This was still a large carry-over in terms of United States utilization of wheat and export possibilities. The 1958 United States wheat crop is estimated at over 1,400,000,000 bushels as compared with 947 million bushels of winter and spring wheat production in 1957. Combining the carry-over, and the new crop estimate, the United States has an overall supply position of about 2.3 billion bushels of wheat as compared with about 1.8 billion bushels in the previous crop year. Under these circumstances it is apparent that for the coming year, supplies of wheat in the United States are far beyond the capacity of their domestic market and far beyond any export possibilities. There has been a rapid expansion in storage facilities in the United States to partially take care of the greatly increased production of 1958 and this is lending an element of stability to the United States position at the present time.

"It is too early to assess the United States export programme for 1958-59 but up to the present time the United States has not indicated an abnormally high export target.

The keenest punishment is to ignore the man who tries to insult you.

Jr. F.U.A. Bulletin CAR SAFETY

Stop and consider Mr. Motorist, that more people die each year on our highways than died in the World Wars.

Why is it that a perfect gentleman on the street will get behind the wheel of a 3,000 pound missile and lose all manners and courtesy? Time and time again if the drivers involved in an accident had only considered the other driver, the accident would not have happened. Can mankind not see that he is murdering his fellow man by his own inconsideration and neglect? A car is a complex and very deadly weapon to be handled as such.

Speed, an ever present menace on highways, is the greatest cause of accidents.

How often have you heard people say that a certain person is a good driver even when travelling fast. No driver can cope with problems arising at high speed. The highway is not a race track and we do not drive race cars and should consider that, even when we hear of race drivers smashing up their cars at speeds in excess of 100 miles per hour, without serious

injury, chances are ten to one that we won't!

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

How considerate a driver are you? When you drive a car do you consider how your driving affects other people?

When another driver irritates you with the way he drives, have you stopped to consider how you drive? Maybe your driving habits irritate other people. How many times have you changed lanes without giving plenty of room to the motorist behind?

How close do you follow the car ahead of you?

Do you dim your lights when following behind another car at night?

Has it ever occurred to you Mr. Motorist that you have to drive not only for yourself but for everyone else on the road, too?

If another hogs the right-of-way it is better to let him take it than to kill yourself trying to prove that you were right. It is not much consolation to know that your epitaph states that you were a "correct driver."

Mr. Motorist, face facts; every other driver on the road is crazy, so you are going to use your head to drive for everybody in order to avoid accidents. Just remember, even though he may not be a good driver, he is still bossing at least some of the actions or reactions of a 3,000 pound mass of steel and he can kill and maim as quickly as anybody. Take this into consideration when you try to beat him through a yellow light.

Remember this whenever you are driving; treat your car as delicately as a bomb and do everything in your power to make it easier and safer for the other motorists and you may come out of it alive.

Mark Strang,
F.U.A. Jr. Director Dist. 12

Like Them Plump

For plump sausages, add two or three tablespoons of water to sausages in cold skillet. Cover and let simmer slowly until water evaporates, then finish cooking in usual manner. Don't prick with a fork . . . use tongs for turning.

RETIREMENT PLANS

About ten years before retirement, it is wise to start planning for hobbies and sparetime occupations. This will give time for experimenting, training if necessary, and gathering equipment.

Farm Economics and Record Keeping

K. D. PORTER
Farm Cost Analyst

National Agricultural Policy reflects advice from economic advisors. These advisors base their recommendations on the study of information gathered by departments of government or other agencies. Without the investigation of mathematical tables, census figures, inventories, sales and purchases of farm produce, no sound economic advice could be given or conclusions drawn by economists. The branch of science which provides the tools for recording and analyzing farm business is accounting.

Accounting sets out the conditions of property and the productive accomplishment of individuals or business units.

Economics deals with the wealth of society as a whole, the wants of people as a group and the manner of satisfaction of those wants. Economics is general, accounting is specific.

In the smaller world of individual farms, charting the progress of the farm growth is the operator's responsibility. The records that he keeps can show him whether his business is running satisfactorily or not. The immediate situation is his primary concern and there is no way of measuring it accurately without recourse to his own records.

The trends in modern country living show a rapid increase in the electrification of the farm home and buildings. Along with the use of electricity for light and power has come the added utility for radio, television, heating. These developments have brought the necessity for more ready money or credit, to buy the appliances which the

farm family soon learns to expect. Thus, the fact is that farming, as a way of life, is becoming somewhat modified and farmers are finding that modern improvements on the farm lead to further improvements, all of which force the establishment of the farm as a business unit. And this unit must yield the income necessary to pay for the machines, appliances and other requisites of modern farm living.

Since anyone who is engaged in making a livelihood for himself and his family by farming must make numerous daily decisions and carry out the necessary physical activities, he will not usually have the time, nor the training to be his own accountant, lawyer or engineer. In most cases he will feel that he cannot have a bookkeeper to take care of his day-to-day business transactions.

The answer to the problem of recording these transactions can be found in the use of a standard book of records which will require very little interpretation, which is set up to pare recording time to the absolute minimum and which permits the easy computation of monthly and yearly totals. These are the first requirements about which further refinements can be built. Most farm records are, first of all, records of cash receipts and expenses along with listings of land, buildings, machinery, livestock and feed evaluation in a separate section for year-end summation. Besides this there is provision for listing the monthly and yearly changes in the operator's unpaid debts (accounts payable) and in money due him (accounts receivable). The size of a book of records should range up to twice that of a large writing pad. Its size should be such as to permit easy transcribing and reading, which means that the horizontal lines would approximately be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.

There are a few published account books which will fulfill the above specifications. The more diversified the enterprises on the farm, the larger the record book should be. If the farm operator wishes to set up his own record he can get a most satisfactory book called the "multiple columnar book" which may have up to twenty or more vertical divisions to the page. Each of the divisions can be headed by the name of the item to be dealt with. There should be an additional column to sum up accounts horizontally. The totals for each column should be placed in the same horizontal line. The first half of the record book should contain separate monthly pages or expenses; the second half should contain the receipts.

The value of keeping records arises

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directly from having the horizontal progress of the farm operations readily at hand when important choices of action have to be made. The actions taken in previous years and their results—in success or failure—have been recorded and there is no guessing or having to rely on faulty memory as to what took place. Other important reasons for record keeping are to assist in budgeting for the next year, to restrain over-investment in building and machinery, to present quick evidence of stability when securing a bank loan, settling estates of the deceased, providing statements for negotiating family deals and other relationships and figuring income tax easily and quickly.

In the final analysis the outcome of farm operations is one of economics. An answer is reached to the question of: Is the operation of the farm a success? Whether the farmer is satisfied with much or little, is a matter of his own choice. However, his returns should be at least equivalent to those of other businesses in which there is comparable human effort, financial investment and business hazards. There is no way of knowing or proving what the farmer's financial situation may be, except through his own records.

Thus when a farmer's son is considering taking over, or carrying on the enterprise, a file of annual records will enable him to be fully informed about the financial and productive performance of the farm and may point the way for improvement in the future. If, on the basis of these records, he feels he can reject job opportunities elsewhere in favor of the farm enterprise, his decision will probably be sounder and more lasting than could otherwise be the case.

The farm organization which wishes to get an accurate report of the economic conditions of its members can do no better than conduct impartial studies of the records of representative groups of farmers who have adopted the policy of keeping complete records of their farm businesses.

Your Cream Weights

Many shippers fill their cans to the top and consider they have shipped a full can of cream. When they receive 48 or 49 pounds for the shipment they jump to the conclusion that they have been short weighted. There are a number of factors which affect the weight of the cream.

When cream is poured into the can it contains a considerable amount of air. If the cream is not properly stirred

J. S. Herschel Appointed To F.U.A. Position

Mr. A. W. Platt, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, announced recently the full time appointment of J. S. Herschel of Jasper Place to the position of Director of Accounting Services for the Union. The appointment

the air will remain and a lighter weight will result. When filling a can stir thoroughly with a stirring rod, you will note that quite often a pound or two of cream can be added to fill the can.

When cream is of a high test it is quite often impossible to get full weight as the more butterfat in the cream the lighter the weight of the cream.

Many cans after years of use have become dented. These dents replace space in the can and full weights cannot be obtained.

Very sour cream containing high acid will invariably weigh light.

Pilferage and spillage also enter into the weight picture and many of these instances are traced.

From Co-op News

took effect Nov. 1. Mr. Herschel relinquished his personal practice in Jasper Place to accept the full time position with the Farmers' Union so he could devote his entire effort to the already important position.

Mr. Herschel is a member of the National Institute of Tax Consultants, Canadian Tax Foundation, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Jasper Place Chamber of Commerce, secretary treasurer of the Jasper Place branch of the Canadian Legion for 1957-58, and was exceedingly active in business and community affairs.

Besides being a member of the Jasper Place Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Herschel was also past vice-president and treasurer of the group from 1955-57; he is past charter secretary of the West Edmonton Optimist Club, a member of St. Andrew's United Church and a resident of the community since 1948.

His office is in the F.U.A. Building and he will operate on a full time basis.



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American Institute Of Co-operation

By WALTER SCHEIDT

In this article I wish to tell you about my last day at the American Institute of Co-operation. Our first study for the day was to hear short talks on the various youth organizations that were present at the three-day stay. There were ten youth groups present from the United States, and three from Canada. Just to give you the names of the groups active in United States: American Farm Bureau Young Peoples' Activities; Boy Scouts; 4-H Clubs; Future Farmers of America; Future Homemakers of America; National Grange; National American Indian Youth; Rural Youth;; Young Co-operators. If anyone would like information on any of these groups, I can supply addresses on request.

The afternoon found us busy studying "What Will Vertical Integration Mean To Farmers?" Farmers are giving much attention to a business relationship sometimes described as "Vertical Integration" or "Contract Farming." These terms refer to the control by one management of more than one stage in the production, processing, or marketing of farm products. When a farmer grows barley, mixes it with other feeds, and feeds it to pigs, he has integrated barley production, feed processing and livestock production. When a feed dealer finances the production of broilers, supplies the baby chicks and the feed, and provides management supervision, he has integrated production of broilers with the feed and supply business. If he also takes care of marketing the birds he has further integrated the production and marketing process.

Integration between production stages, or between production and marketing processes may be partial or complete. A processor, for example, may control completely the production of a crop, including operation. Vertical integration is not new.

Way back in Colonial agriculture the farmer was almost completely integrated. He grew his own seed, raised his own power, applied farm produced fertilizer, processed his own livestock products and performed transportation and marketing services.

For some farm products, vertical integration in one form or another has existed for a long time. Sugar beets are customarily grown under a contract between the processor and the grower.

Similar arrangements often are made in connection with the production of truck crops for canning or freezing. In some instances leadership in the integration of production has come from business firms other than co-operatives; in others a farmer co-operative has taken the initiative.

The kind of vertical integration now viewed with much interest and some concern has to do with the contractual production arrangements being made between farmers and business firms. There has been spectacular expansion in the production of broilers under various forms of contract between farmers and feed dealers, or in some instances—poultry processors. Similar arrangements are developing in producing eggs, turkeys, pigs and cattle feeding. Some of the arrangements under which bulk milk tanks are made available to farmers also tend to integrate the production and processing of milk.

Now, just why is this type of vertical integration coming about? Vertical integration occurs because it offers certain economic advantages to the parties or firms affected.

Dealers in feed and other farm supplies are interested because it is a means of expanding and stabilizing the market for the products they handle. Producers may feel that vertical integration offers several advantages. They may see possibilities of obtaining capital that is not otherwise available. It is becoming increasingly difficult for a new producer to become established in agriculture because of the amount of capital needed. But under a contract arrangement it may be possible for a person with a small amount of capital to become a fairly large-scale producer of some commodity such as broilers or eggs if he has labor available. Farmers who enter into production contracts are able to shift much of the risk of price changes to a business firm. They may also be able to shift part of the hazards of production under some types of contracts. Most production contracts and other forms of integration provide for some technical assistance to the grower, to the extent that vertical integration promotes efficiency, reduces risk or makes it more manageable, and helps farmers to obtain needed capital, the welfare of agriculture is enhanced. But integration brings with it some important problems.

I have now reported on my A.I.C. trip to the States. It was wonderful and I learned much. I only wish more from Alberta could attend, it's truly a worthwhile trip.

Your Farmers' Union Is On The Radio!

Last November your Executive decided that the time was ripe for the F.U.A. to start a radio program. It was found that many radio stations were prepared to carry such a program as a public service. That means that they do not charge for the time.

It was recognized that, to be available to all members, this program would have to go out over radio stations in almost every part of the province. We, therefore, got in touch with practically all the smaller centres. We have received excellent co-operation from those listed below. They are carrying out programs every week, Monday through Friday, at the times specified.

CKXL Calgary at 6:55 a.m.
CJDV Drumheller at 7:15 a.m.
CKSA Lloydminster at 6:55 a.m.
CJDC Dawson Creek, at 7:25 a.m.
CKYL Peace River at 7:00 a.m.
CFGP Grande Prairie at 1:10 p.m.
CFCW Camrose at 6:55 p.m.
CHFA Edmonton at 12:53 p.m. —
(French language)

The introduction of this program will meet a need which we have all recognized for a long time. There are a number of good farm broadcasts, but they cannot be a medium for putting the farmers' point of view before the public. That is the job of your Farmers' Union, and that is the job which this new service is designed to fill. Agriculture has problems to meet, policies to form, decisions to make, and action to implement. In all of these we need the help and support of you, the members.

Your radio program, it is hoped, will help you to know what is going on and help us to get information to you. Listen to it, and please send in your suggestions and criticisms. We will appreciate them.

W. J. (Bill) Harper will be in charge of this new venture. You can hear him every day, Monday through Friday, at the times and on the stations listed above. Most of you know Bill. He has been Vice-President of C.C.I.L. for the past 12 years, and was the Sec.-Treas. of the Alberta Co-op Union from October 1956 until it suspended operations last June.

We must all acknowledge the co-operation we are receiving from the radio stations listed above. We hope that all locals will express their appreciation whenever an opportunity arises. How about sending your station a motion of thanks from your next meeting.

Ontario Juniors Visit Alberta

By Madeline Schaaf and D. McCutcheon

Go West, Young Juniors, Go West!—and go we did! We both had been told of the warm western hospitality and it was this very thing which impressed us first of all as we disembarked from our plane after a rather rough flight. Immediately we felt at home in Alberta, and before we knew it, we were off in a whirlwind of tours and side-trips for the most wonderful three weeks of our lives.

The lay of the land, naturally, was one of the first things which we noticed. The miles and miles of flat fields with grain elevators dotting the horizon is such a new scene to natives of Ontario.

We had heard a great deal beforehand about the cowboys and cowgirls and so we were anxious to see them compete in their calf-roping, barrel racing and chuckwagon races. We could just imagine how the rider felt as he knocked the barrel over or missed his calf, and the tension rose with each race. "Love those ol' west'rn hoe-downs"

—something else we had indeed heard about but could hardly believe until we attended one. Everyone and his horse had a wonderful time, and that included us!

As we travelled farther west, we could see the grey line of the Alberta foothills and suddenly the snow-peaked Canadian Rockies were before us in all their majesty. It was a thrill to see such famous tourist attractions as Banff and Lake Louise and we found both just as beautiful as we had heard they were and Lake Louise even colder.

We were interested in seeing your many ways of life in the foothills province. Your oil fields, coal mines and ranches are something new to Ontario young people and we were particularly interested in learning something of their operation. Of course, your farms drew our attention and we appreciated the many opportunities of seeing the crops being grown and the types of machinery being used. We found the southern part of Alberta most interesting, and also, we were pleased to see the Edmonton area.

The Badlands were fascinating, and their beauty had to grow on you in order to appreciate them. We might add that we found the cactus on the hills a very

'touching' sight, and something we occasionally felt before we saw! The girls found out that one should never wear white bucks and light colored jeans if you're going into a coal mine.

Something that will never be forgotten was Farm Young People's Week where we met friends from all over your fair province. It was a wonderful opportunity for young people to become acquainted with the latest developments in agriculture and enjoy the fellowship of other young people from all over the province. We were particularly interested in seeing and hearing something of your junior programme and we sincerely thank you for the white Stetsons presented to us during your Junior Day. They will always remind us of our many happy days in Alberta.

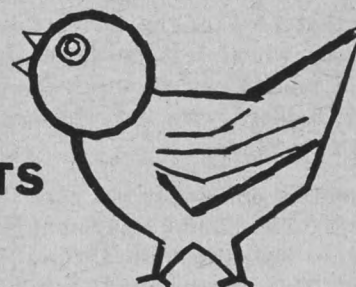
This brought us to the end of our exchange visit, except for the final banquet and dance. Words could not express our feelings as we bade a sad farewell to all the people whom we had met and who were so kind to us.

A sincere thank you goes across the provinces to you in Alberta who opened up your hearts and homes to make our visit such a happy and never-to-be-forgotten one. May we do the same for you some day?

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	Unsexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Unsexed per 100	Pullets per 100
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NO. 1 WHITE LEGHORNS	16.00	34.00	18.00	38.00
NO. 1 WHITE ROCKS	17.00	28.00	19.00	28.00
WHITE LEGHORNS	15.00	32.00	17.00	36.00
RED x LEG. CROSS	15.00	32.00	17.00	36.00
PARAMOUNT REDS	16.00	29.00	18.00	29.00
NEW HAMPS.	16.00	29.00	18.00	29.00
BARRED ROCKS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
WHITE ROCKS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
LIGHT SUSSEX	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
PARAMOUNT COLUMBIANS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
RED x BARRED ROCKS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
RED x LIGHT SUSSEX	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
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COMMENT ON HON. HARKNESS'S SPEECH

Tom Foster comments on Hon. Harkness's speech: "Mr. Harkness pointed out that the deficiency payment plan as proposed by the Farmers' Union of Alberta and the Wheat Pools would not work in a poor crop area. While that may be true to some extent, people in a good crop area find it increasingly difficult to meet their expenses from the income that they can derive from the crops they grow."

I think if we can solve their problem, and deal with the people in the poor crop area after that, we will to a great extent solve the problems of farmers all across Canada.

Question: How do you feel about the crop deficiency payment plan? "I was not satisfied at all with the answers he gave us to the question. He associated the price controls and acreage quotas and stated that they must go together. This was the wartime circumstance that made this so. It does not necessarily mean that because we have price control we must have acreage quotas."

Sulo Luoma of Trochu comments: "Hon. Harkness mentioned that all the farmers could sell all the wheat this year that they would want to sell. We heard this statement so many times that we do not take much note of this comment. He said that 75% of the farmers did not have any wheat left on farms last year, but I maintain that one half of these permit holders were not wheat growers in the first place.

"Cash payment of one dollar per acre does help a little. The \$200.00 payment per farm is more realistic than U.S.A. parity program. This payment will help to maintain strong agriculture, but they have to be increased, otherwise they would not do much good. The cash payment of \$200.00 per farm is a recognition of the farmer's problem but it is not a solution. This \$200.00 dollar payment does not help to maintain the capital equipment in shape, particularly when prices rise continually.

"Mr. Harkness's quotation of farm prices of farm products of other countries was not news to me. I have seen them before. One thing he did not mention was the fact that most wheat countries have a two-price system for wheat. I know that it has been investigated by some authorities and their opinion is that the price of domestic bread would not be raised even if the price of export wheat was doubled. In Canada the domestic millers skim the highest protein

wheat for their own use which they purchase at regular price. The remainder of the crop is sold on the foreign markets.

"About this freight situation, something will have to be done. It seems to me that in the early days the railways accepted a certain onus to accept that rate when they received a lot of land and oil rights and so on. It seems to me that the railways are pricing themselves out of the market. This has happened in the coal business before. Each time the rates are hiked-up, their revenue is reduced proportionately."

Tom Foster says: "This is not the end of this continual raising of prices, and the consequence is that we may price ourselves out of the world market. Farm products are much higher here than in most other countries, but we are very much behind the manufacturers' price level. Where is this going to stop? It appears to me that sooner or later the government will have to take a stand on this."

Sulo Luoma: "The president of a certain railway company said that the freight rates on wheat have to be raised because the rates are not competitive. What does he mean by competitive? Raising the rates is not competition."

Jack Muza of Empress comments: "I notice in connection with the threatened rail strike the Federal cabinet acted with the gun at their head. They went ahead and allowed the 17 per cent increase in freight rates. There are other situations where they did not have the gun at their head but they were very slow to alleviate the condition which affected the grain grower in Alberta—example, the west coast strike. This strike had a very serious effect on our quotas, particularly in Alberta. Quotas at the present time throughout the major grain growing areas of Alberta, as far as I can ascertain, are one bushel which is considerably behind last year. Hon. Harkness made the statement that the farmers will be able to sell all the wheat they want to. I do not think so.

"It appears that the railroads do not seem to be anxious to move the grain. They are slow about it. The yards seem to be full of empty box-cars, yet they put embargoes on shipments. This is particularly true of west coast shipments. The elevator agents report that they have orders for shipment; superintendents report that they have space at the terminals; yet the railway companies have embargoes on shipments."

WHO IS GOING TO CONTROL FARMING

FARMERS, OR SOMEBODY ELSE? IT'S THE BIG QUESTION FOR 1958

By CARROLL P. STREETER
Editor, Farm Journal.

(Reprinted from the February, 1958, issue of Farm Journal).

Farmers have traditionally trudged to market with their stuff, asked the buyer what he'd give for it, taken it, and gone meekly home to raise more.

Weak and single-handed they have come up against buyers who are relatively few and strong.

In some places co-ops have tried to help. We've seen some of them perform brilliantly, others have languished, some have died.

Up to now we've been able to coast along in this fashion, but we can't from here on. Farmers are now faced with a decision that won't be put off for long:

Will they control and run their own business or will they let somebody else do it for them?

Consider these facts:

Buyers are becoming even fewer and stronger.

Government programs are leaving farmers more and more disillusioned about salvation by that route.

Private industry has begun to move in to "integrate" farmers, which simply means putting under single control, so far as possible, all the steps from raising the food to selling it to the consumer. The integrator gains a measure of control over the whole works.

There's nothing bad about "integration." It has economic advantages and we're going to see more of it. Pioneer farmers, who produced, processed and ate their own food were integrators 100%. When you package and sell your own stuff at a roadside stand you are an integrator. When a co-op processes and sells your crop it's an integrator.

The biggest question now is not whether there will be more integration, but **who the integrator will be.**

If it is to be farmers, singly or in groups, then they will continue to run their own business. If it is to be somebody else, then that somebody will one day control agriculture, and farmers will

be somewhere along the road to becoming hired men working for wages.

The broiler industry has shown how it can happen. In most cases nowadays, all the grower does is furnish the house and feed the chickens. He usually gets paid so much a pound, varying with his efficiency. He gets a sure return, such as it is, and takes only limited risk. The feed company or poultry processor owns the chickens, furnishes the feed, tells him pretty much what to do and has him deliver the chickens on call. (In a few places co-ops now offer broiler contracts).

The hog business has begun to go the same route. As Farm Journal was first to report, thousands of new hog raisers in the South are "cranking out pork by the carload" on a variety of deals with feed dealers. In some the feed dealer owns the pigs. In others he only furnishes the feed and credit.

Hog contracts are now being offered by feed companies on the Great Plains; others are planned. An attempt has been made to do the same with eggs, in Kansas and nearby states.

No one can blame the feed companies. They have an excellent product to sell and are merely trying to increase and stabilize their market. Some have been forced into the banking business, unwillingly, by competition. Moreover, some farmers involved in these deals are making more money, with less risk, than ever before, particularly in low-income areas.

Do we have anyone but ourselves to blame if we sit by while someone else is alert enough to seize the opportunities that lie in integration?

How, then, can farmers control and run their own business?

Farm Journal believes there's one answer, and only one. **They've got to band together into powerful groups to do what they can never hope to do alone.** There are several ways to do it. No one of them holds the complete answer but each of them has a part of it. These five seem to have special promise:

1. A new kind of selling co-op.

2. Bargaining associations, which bargain for price only with or without handling the product.

3. Marketing orders, Federal and state. In these, if a specified majority vote for the order its terms apply to every producer and every buyer of the product in the area covered. We now have some 70 Federal milk orders which govern price but not quantity. Another

35 Federal marketing orders on fruits and vegetables specify quality but not price. In addition there are state marketing orders — California alone has nearly 30. They work best on products confined to one area.

4. Commodity groups that advertise and promote—such as the American Soybean Association, American Dairy Association, Oregon Wheat Commission and others.

5. Strong commodity programs of the general farm organizations.

If we try all of these at once we can get somewhere..

Let's take a look at the selling co-ops. (Here we are not concerned with co-ops that buy farmers' supplies, nor with how co-ops should be taxed).

Their future is about to be decided.

Will they be able to become the "integrators" of agriculture or will they sit on their bottoms and watch somebody else take over? Can they furnish the farmer-financing that integration requires? Can they do something for their members that the non-member can't match? Can they keep from handling heavy surpluses?

Well, not any kind of a so-called co-op can. But a new kind of co-op has a good chance of doing all these things.

This will be a co-op that limits its membership to those solid, solvent operators who are willing to produce a top-quality product; a co-op willing to let other producers go, rather than one interested in rolling up the largest possible membership; a co-op in which you've got to be good to belong.

Then it will be a co-op which will manage to get a premium price for its quality product.

These co-ops may have to start small, grow solidly and possibly merge into bigger units later. That can't happen overnight.

I especially like that story from Mitchell County, Iowa, which Farm Journal carried in November. It involved just 32 farmers with an average of only 500 hens, yet they get a premium up to 9c a dozen. Nobody is about to take them over, nor do they ask the government to step in. They are their own "integrators."

What is it these 32 farmers are doing?

Well, they formed a selling co-op. They grade eggs, by some pretty tough standards. If a man doesn't want to meet them he doesn't have to, but he's

soon out of the deal. (It's that new kind of co-op which limits its members to quality operators.)

Then the co-op found some good buyers, way off in New York City. Not only could it promise these buyers superior eggs, but also a steady supply. For this the buyers were glad to pay a premium.

At the other end of the scale we have a few big, strong egg co-ops—and they are the eventual answer. All of them do the same things:

They even out the flow of goods to market and avoid gluts.

The big ones process the raw product and let the farmer earn some of the middlemen's profit.

They do research on how to improve the product. They finance the marketing job. And they advertise, promote and sell under their own brand names.

To do all this, co-ops must have management that is better than just good. It must be exceptional. And they've got to pay what it takes to employ some of the best business brains in the country.

Also, from here on farmers will have to put up more capital—a good co-op will need a lot of it and a substantial part must come from the members.

Had it occurred to you that here, too, is a way in which farmers can take some first steps toward controlling their own production of some products? How? By controlling the quality level at which they will sell. If they decide to market only peaches of top quality they will obviously put a limited supply on the market. And if peach co-ops in various areas conferred they might begin to affect production nationally.

Anyone who wants to, can get into the top price class, even the little man, as in Mitchell County. A farmer can also get as big as he wants to, which is more than you can say under some government programs with their acreage allotments. Those who do the best job get paid the most, which is the way it should be.

Admittedly it's easier to see how co-ops, bargaining associations and marketing orders could get a better price for eggs, milk, fruit and vegetables than for cash grains, cotton and meat animals. These devices may therefore work sooner for the eastern and western parts of the country than for the central and southern. But we can show the way in the former and work toward a method for the latter. We already have a few

(Continued on Page 27)

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UNIT MEMBERSHIP IS UP

DISTRICT	1959 Unit Membership	1958 Unit Membership	1958 Gross Membership
District 1	1,103	1,268	1,890
District 2	1,429	1,252	1,800
District 3	1,191	1,544	2,170
District 4	1,639	1,939	2,850
District 5	1,374	1,322	2,211
District 6	2,075	2,632	4,034
District 7	1,527	2,538	3,696
District 8	1,531	1,855	2,605
District 9	1,812	2,083	3,000
District 10	2,126	2,493	3,323
District 11	984	1,303	1,940
District 12	760	1,723	2,654
District 13	417	765	1,197
District 14	807	1,661	2,230
TOTAL	18,755	24,378	35,600

The Chart shown above indicates the unit membership up to and including December the 15th, 1958. This is unit membership only — gross membership to date for 1959 is 47,375.

Your office staff for the past month has, as most of you know, had a very busy month, what with annual convention and returns coming in from the membership drive more than keeping them busy. For this reason we are not able to give the complete report of membership by districts up to press time. However, up to December the 23rd our unit membership was 22,414 units—with a gross membership at that time of 47,375. This shows substantial increase over membership at the same time last year — in fact it is 50% higher than for the same time in 1958. With a possible 650 locals to report we have thus far heard from 421. We do hope that all members and locals that have not reported membership will in the near future send their remittance in to central office.

The sign-up in regard to requisition forms for municipal collection of dues has been successful. At the present time we have about 60% of our farm units signed to these requisition forms and these will all be processed and distributed to the municipalities within the coming year. It is the intention of your executive that all municipalities will be contacted once more, at which time we will endeavour to explain our program a little more fully to them and, in the case of any municipality which has not at present

collection of dues I believe it will be and can be a very great success.

We have had some remittances sent to this office which have had no requisition forms signed. This, I feel, has been a mistake on the part of canvassers and possibly some fault is due to the district officials where this has taken place. If your local has failed to do this I do hope that they will contact central office and we will endeavor to assist you in correcting this problem so that your local will be able to enter into this new type of collection of dues.

SECOND THOUGHTS

Sometimes second thoughts are best. So do not close your mind—once you've made a judgment. If it seems a bit unkind — turn it over in your thoughts and look at it once more. Switch a new light on to it before you bar the door.

Don't commit yourself too soon, but wait an hour or two. Maybe you will see things from a different point of view. Think it over quietly and let the matter rest — before you act or speak; for second thoughts are sometimes best.

—Harbours of Happiness.

Exchange Rates in Terms of Canadian Dollars *

COUNTRY	UNIT	Average 1938	Sept. 17 1949	Dec. 1 1958
Argentina	— Peso	.3278	.2977	.05365**
Australia	— Pound (£)	3.9370	3.2240	2.1663
Belgium	— Franc	.339	.0228	.01937
Chile	— Peso	.....	.....	.001234
Colombia	— Peso	.....	.....	.1520
Denmark	— Krone	.2194	.2084	.1398
France	— Franc	.0290	.0037	.002301
West. Germany	— D. Mark	.....	.3000	.2308
India	— Rupee	.3680	.3022	.2031
Italy	— Lira	.0529	.0017	.001550
Japan	— Yen	.....	.....	.002683
Netherlands	— Florin	.5530	.3769	.2561
New Zealand	— Pound (£)	3.9620	4.0150	2.7078
Pakistan	— Rupee	.....	.3022	.2031
Sweden	— Krona	.....	.....	.1867
Switzerland	— Franc	.....	.2336	.2253
Turkey	— Lira	.....	.....	.1073
U. Kingdom	— Pound (£)	4.9160	4.0300	2.7078125
U.S.A.	— Dollars (\$)	1.0060	1.000	.965625
Venezuela	— Bolivar	.....	.....	.2882

* Nominal quotations based on official parities, or market rates in terms of United States dollars or sterling, converted into Canadian dollars.

** On the free exchange the peso was quoted at .01356.

F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents

EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office
 ACME — James Ellis—A.W.P. Agent.
 AIRDRIE — John Peterson—A.W.P. Agent
 ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff
 ALLIANCE — A. E. Turner
 ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 ARROWWOOD — Dean Cofell—A.W.P. Agent
 ARMADA — Donald Clifford—A.W.P. Agent
 ATHABASCA — Ernest Siemens—Co-op Store.
 BARONS — Alfred Sloan—A.W.P. Agent.
 BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store
 BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem
 BASSANO — Stanley Craig—A.W.P. Agent.
 BINDLOSS — A. G. Bendall—Maple Leaf Oil.
 BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk
 BONNYVILLE — Karl Nordstrom
 BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent
 BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent
 BOW ISLAND — Wayne Anderson
 BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent
 BRETON — Hans Hanson
 BROOKS — Victor Rose
 BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P. Agent
 BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 BYEMOOR—Ivor Sjostrom—A.W.P. Agent.
 CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka
 CARBON — Edmond Foster—A.W.P. Agent.
 CARDSTON — Paul Worth—A.W.P. Agent.
 CARMANGAY — H. A. Blimkie—A.W.P. Agent
 CARROT CREEK — Thomas W. Silk
 CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier
 CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent
 CHIPMAN — Mike Elanik
 CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent
 CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent
 CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent
 CONSORT — Clare Redel
 CORONATION — Lester H. Wager
 CZAR — Ralph Bransen
 DAPP — Tom Foster
 DAYS LAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent
 DELBURNE — Mervin Paulson—A.W.P. Agent.
 DEWBERRY — Neil Jones
 DONALDA — A. M. Vikse
 DOWLING — Luther Gilbert—A.W.P. Agent.
 DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent
 ECKVILLE — Julian Sambrook—Co-op Store
 EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey
 EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.
 EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store
 EDMONTON — H. V. Langford, 12213 - 96th Street
 ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent
 ELNORA — Richard Duffin
 ELNORA — Stanley Mitchell.
 ENCHANT — Douglas Hood—A.W.P. Agent.
 ENTWISTLE — Don Gylander.
 FALUN — Bob Ewart.
 FOREMOST — Walter Smith—A.W.P. Agent.
 FORESTBURG — J. M. Forster.
 FORT MACLEOD — Jack Chilton—A.W.P. Agent
 FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent.
 GADSBY — Harry Baker—A.W.P. Agent
 GRANUM — L. A. Munro—A.W.P. Agent.
 HARDISTY — P. A. Guenard—U.G.G. Agent
 HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEATH — Wm. Spornitz—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEINSBURG — E. A. Lowe—U.G.G. Agent.
 HEISLER — Francis Fankhanel—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEMARUKA — Irvine Miller—A.W.P. Agent.
 HESKETH — Roy McDermand—A.W.P. Agent.
 HILDA — Fred Ziegler—A.W.P. Agent.
 HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent.
 HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.
 INLAND — H. A. Williams—A.W.P. Agent.
 INNISFREE — Joe Kaminsky—Co-op Store.
 IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.
 IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.
 ISLAY — Wm. McLean—A.W.P. Agent
 KITSCOTY — Ted Sheppard.
 LAC LA BICHE — John Hackman—U.G.G. Agent.
 LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.
 LAMONT — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.
 LANGDON — Fred Taggart—A.W.P. Agent
 LESLIEVILLE — Alfred DeMan—A.W.P. Agent.
 LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.

MADDEN — Pete Miller.
 MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.
 MALLAIG — Prudent Poirier.
 MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.
 MARKERVILLE — Vigo Andersen.
 MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent
 MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.
 MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.
 MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.
 MILO — Geo. Thurlow — A.W.P. Agent
 MORRIN — Herman Batke—A.W.P. Agent
 MORINVILLE — Morinville Co-op Store
 MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.
 NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Maple Leaf Oil
 NEW BRIDGEN — Nelson Holmes—A.W.P. Agent.
 NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.
 NOBLEFORD — Hugh Thomson—A.W.P. Agent.
 OBERLIN — Bob Linklater—A.W.P. Agent.
 OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.
 OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.
 ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.
 OYEN — Oyen Co-op Store
 PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent
 PIBROCH — Walter Regehr—A.W.P. Agent.
 PICARDVILLE — Ulric Landry—A.W.P. Agent.
 PINCHER CREEK — Pincher Creek Co-op.
 PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.
 PONOKA — Fred Auten.
 PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.
 RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.
 RAT LAKE — Fritz Wuth.
 RED DEER — Red Deer Co-op
 RIMBEY — Lawrence McManus—A.W.P. Agent
 ROSALIND — Walter Ramstad
 ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.
 RUMSEY — Thomas Pierce—A.W.P. Agent.
 RYLEY — Danny Manderson
 SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.
 SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.
 SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba
 SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.
 STAVELY — Geo. Harris—A.W.P. Agent.
 ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 STETTTLER — J. J. Tipman.
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.
 STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.
 TEES — Alfred James—A.W.P. Agent.
 THORHILD CO-OP — Thorhild Co-op
 THORSBY — L. G. Montpetit—A.W.P. Agent.
 THREE HILLS — William Bannister—A.W.P. Agent.
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.
 TROCHU — George Park "Scotty".
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil
 VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil
 VILNA — Wm. Kureluck—A.W.P. Agent.
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.
 WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.
 WASKATENAU — John Mulak—Waskatenu Co-op
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.
 WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent
 WRENTHAM — Ron Treiber—A.W.P. Agent.
 YOUNGSTOWN — John Naismith.

PEACE RIVER —
 BEAVERLODGE — Edward R. Hodson.
 BEAVERLODGE — A. D. McCue
 BELLOY — Clarence L. Nordvie
 BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell
 FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.
 FALHER — Robert Lemire.
 FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.
 GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.
 GRANDE PRAIRIE — John K. McIntosh—Co-op Store
 GRIMSHAW — Ronald W. Swanston
 HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.
 HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.
 HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.
 NAMPA — Wallace J. Signer
 NORTH STAR — North Star Co-op

(Continued on Page 30)

CONTROL FARMING . . .

(Continued from Page 23)

co-ops grading and selling quality feeder cattle.

So far we've stuck to what's happening. Now let's dream a bit.

Suppose that someday 75% of the hog farmers of Iowa or a larger area, were to form a giant pork-raisers' co-op and contract to let it sell their hogs.

The co-op—as well as the buyer—would grade the hogs. Stores don't let the customer grade their merchandise, do they?

The co-op could offer the buyer any degree of quality he wanted, in any amount. It could assure lively bidding. It could even out the supply. You'd book ahead when you wanted to sell hogs, and if the co-op saw a glut coming it might ask you to hold off for three days, perhaps getting you 50c a hundred more. Any organization controlling 75% of the Iowa hog supply could have a pretty powerful influence on quality, on supply, and on price, couldn't it?

"Absolutely visionary," you may say. but is it? The citrus co-ops plus a federal marketing order and "Orange Administrative Committees" have worked along these lines for orange and lemon growers for years. And how visionary is a Carpenters Union that bargains for 850,000 carpenters in 3000 locals throughout an entire nation?

Isn't it time for farmers to do a little of this bold kind of thinking? Farm Journal believes so.

In addition, we'll need national farm organizations, even more powerful than today. We'll need some forms of government farm program during the transition years, particularly for the "basic" crops of the central and southern states. Farm Journal does not believe that all government farm programs should be heaved out the window forthwith. But we should be moving away from them as fast as farmers can find ways to take over.

What we need is organized selling power—collective bargaining for farmers—commodity by commodity.

America's laboring men deal for price through powerful unions. they don't "sell" as individuals.

Manufacturers, while they can't get more than the public will pay, at least announce the price. And they slow down the factory when necessary rather than let it run full tilt and take ruinous prices. They manage their own business.

Types of Trees Still Available

Lodge pole pine, Scotch pine, white spruce and Norway spruce are still available for your shelterbelt or wind-break. If you have a light soil you can expect good results with these varieties, says P. D. McCalla, Supervisor of Horticulture, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture.

For the heavier soils especially, there's caragana, green ash and American elm, and a good Siberian larch for the light to medium soils. Larch, a member of the tamarack family, can in future years provide you with good fence posts. Manitoba maple and several species of fast-growing rooted willow can be obtained, too, as can hardwood cuttings of Russian poplar and laurel leaf willow.

Farmers with established shelterbelts might consider planting Russian olive, mayday, chokecherry, red elder and Amur lilac as an inside row. Flowering and fruiting trees, they present beauty in color and shape of foliage, shelter and food for upland and songbirds.

Applications for trees will be filled only if your land has been summer-fallowed for at least one year. The stored moisture that properly summer-fallowed land provides is absolutely essential to the survival of these trees. Orders should be sent to your district agriculturist or Mr. McCalla, Field Crops Branch, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

—Alberta Dept. of Agriculture
"Farm Notes"

HEALTH HINT

Earache should never be neglected. If a child complains of earache, especially if he is feverish, a doctor should be consulted at once. A discharging ear requires medical attention and treatment to prevent a chronic condition and possible permanent damage to the hearing.

They don't let an outside integrator or the government step in to do it for them.

Group action of any kind means that an individual surrenders some decision-making to the group. But he gains new power, rather than losing control of his business he keeps it.

Isn't it about time that farmers recognized that fact of life and stopped trying to cope singlehanded with an organized world?

Awards at Schools Of Agriculture

Winners of scholarships and bursaries at the Olds and Vermillion Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics are announced by J. E. Hawker, Superintendent, Schools of Agriculture. Donors of awards have also been named.

OLDS:

Katherine M. Whitfield, Nevis — Alberta Women's Institutes;

Sheila Stearns, Carstairs — Alberta Women's Institutes Girls' Clubs;

Fay Mowery, Botha — Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust;

Leonard A. Arnold, Medicine Hat — Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust;

Wilson Redgewell, Carbon — Alberta Wheat Pool;

Dorothy W. Hebson, Okotoks — Alberta Wheat Pool;

Herman C. Penner, Sunnyslope — Winnipeg Grain Exchange;

Robert E. Connibear, Donalda — United Grain Growers.

VERMILION:

Leonard T. Velichka, Hines Creek — Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust;

Ronald E. Huntley, Whitecourt — Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust;

Roger J. E. Winnicky, Ballater — Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust;

Linda Y. Werklund, Valleyview — Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust;

Chester Jacknisky, Thorhild—Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust;

John E. Connelly, Elmworth — Winnipeg Grain Exchange;

Orest Stelmack, Andrew — Winnipeg Grain Exchange;

Alfred Klymochko, Vegreville — United Grain Growers;

Doris F. O'Shea, Mayerthorpe — Alberta Women's Institutes;

Ronald J. Kidd, Mayerthorpe — Alberta Wheat Pool.

A few awards remain to be made and these will be announced at a later date.

—Alberta Dept. of Agriculture
"Farm Notes"

F.W.U.A. Convention

by Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

All our planning for our convention came into action at the Macdonald Hotel in Edmonton December 8th to 12th and it proved to be a very busy week.

The official opening in joint session was given a good beginning with the Morning Thoughts by Rev. Remus, of All Saints Lutheran Church, and continued each morning in the F.W.U.A.

The executive report as given by Mrs. Finlay outlined the busy year and the fine team-work enjoyed making the work a success.

The organizational report given by Mrs. Braithwaite indicated the up-swing in membership, especially women in the organization and the interest shown in the F.W.U.A. program.

All the conveners' reports were greatly enjoyed and were taken home by the delegates to be further used and discussed in the locals.

The district banquets were enjoyed as usual, it is good to get to know each other better and delegates should know their own district members. Of course our Tuesday social evening provides an excellent opportunity to visit and renew old friendships and those who attended could enjoy the music. The lunch provided by the United Grain Growers was much appreciated.

Real interest was shown in our handicraft display — the number of entries and the lovely work gave the judges a task in deciding the winners. The scrap books of Scotland were especially good and were enjoyed by all as were the comments of Miss Rose Ducie who had judged the entries.

This year we tried to have more joint sessions and each evening was spent in the main convention. Tuesday afternoon was a highlight when Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova spoke on her work with refugees around the world. Her words and slides brought the picture very clearly and as chairman for the meeting have asked that further information be given in the Organized Farmer and letters to the locals. Through the generosity of delegates and visitors \$600 was collected for the work and will be assigned to providing

milk for children in these areas. You might be interested to know that I have since received a personal letter from Dr. Hitschmanova saying an official receipt has gone to central office for our donation and her personal thanks to everyone who helped. She says our kindness made all her work and travel easier and was an encouraging close to a Canadian tour.

As in other years, Wednesday afternoon is devoted to Juniors, and they take over and it is always a pleasure to see these young men and women in action, not only conducting their own meeting, but participating in panels, discussing resolutions, etc. The discussion on "Evaluation of Family Labour on the Farm" proved very interesting. We shall be able to get behind the Juniors in a tangible way in assisting their Junior Camp. Your delegates will have information about this.

Dr. Nancy Adams, area vice-president for Associated Country Women of the World, spoke to us and brought us all up-to-date on the work of A.C.W.W. and the forthcoming conference to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 1959. The convention voted to send a delegate and the Board named Mrs. Braithwaite our new president as our choice. There will be a project to raise money to make this possible and I hope you will see that our women are represented at the conference.

Additional names were added to our Memory Book in a fitting ceremony, your delegate will be able to tell you more about this in her report.

Mrs. C. F. Bentley spoke to us on "Colour and Design" and since she had lived in Ceylon was able to tell us something about artistic abilities of Asian women as well as modern adaptations here.

Of course elections are a feature of our women's section as well as the joint sessions and as I had already signified my wish to retire in my presidential address, it was interesting to note that every position was contested. It is a healthy sign and I am well pleased to see that our women are anxious to work for our organization. It is good that they have confidence not only in the

organization but in themselves as well, it augurs well for the future. The delegates elected F.W.U.A. president Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite of Red Deer, 1st vice-president Mrs. Laura Gibeau of Morinville and 2nd vice-president Mrs. Paul Dowhaniuk of Bon Accord. I'm sure we have a good F.W.U.A. executive and these capable women will do a good job, we have lots to do and require the help of all the members. Now that I am on the outside I can speak as a member and say we are privileged to belong to a fine organization, and I have enjoyed my years in office. I have already pledged any help that I may be able to give, only so long as it does not interfere. I have made many friends through the years, and do hope these friendships will continue and I'm hoping to attend conventions and have time to talk with people from different parts of the province. This year we had delegates who were attending their first convention and they were enjoying themselves and were surprised that we did so much worthwhile business. Others who attended before remarked on the good feeling and fine program. If all this is reported back to the locals, I'm sure many of our newer members will enjoy working for our organization. To add my own personal word the hard work of planning a convention is worthwhile when it is enjoyed by so many. We now can look ahead to 1959 and work with those who are our elected officers to carry out our program.

ARGENTINE AGRARIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Legislation recently passed to establish an Argentine Agrarian Co-operative Bank supercedes the decree-law of the former Provisional Government, which ruled that all private banks to be created in future must be set up as stock companies. This bank is the first one of its kind set up solely by and for agriculture and livestock producers. Its unlimited capital will consist of thousand-peso (\$53.80) bearer shares, and following the principles of co-operation, each member will have one vote regardless of the number of shares he holds. It is considered that the ready credit facilities and reduced interest rates will be a boon to agriculture and livestock producers anxious to modernize and expand production.

Surface Rights Committee

by D. G. Whitney

In an attempt to supply a long-felt need in many areas of the province where geophysical exploration and other disturbance necessarily occurs in the construction of highways and power or telephone, oil wells, pipelines, etc. the Farmers' Union of Alberta, acting upon directive from the annual convention, has set up a Surface Rights Committee.

This committee, presently comprised of myself, D. G. Whitney, Lacombe, Howard Hibbard, Nampa, Mrs. Mildred Redman, Hardisty, and Mr. Neil Mowatt, Parkland, met on December 6th, 1958 at the F.U.A. office building at 9934 - 106 St., Edmonton.

From this committee meeting, a report was submitted to and adopted by the F.U.A. central board, which was then holding the pre-convention board meeting.

Briefly, the Surface Rights Committee report recommended the following:

1. A publicity program, wherein F.U.A. members, through the medium of the Organized Farmer, would be supplied with copies of legislation applicable to Surface Rights presently in effect, and changes, should they take place in the future.

2. That the Organized Farmer supply a question and answer column as a service to F.U.A. members who may thus obtain advice on Surface Rights problems.

3. That files be kept at central office, duplicates in the hands of committeemen, containing information pertaining to seismic well sites, utility lines and highway construction — these to be made available to F.U.A. members.

4. It was further suggested that Surface Rights committeemen be permitted to assess situations where financial assistance was needed by F.U.A. members, and recommend such situations to the F.U.A. executive for approval.

The Surface Rights committee wish to extend an invitation to F.U.A. members to contact a committeeman, should they now, or at some later date, be able to make use of their help.

On behalf of your committee,

DELEGATION (Cont. from Page 8)

people, that will be the size of their delegation.

The Manitoba Farmers' Union indicated that they are prepared to support Saskatchewan, though they have not indicated the extent of their participation as yet. Other groups in Manitoba may take part later.

Since the F.U.A., by passing a resolution at the convention, supporting a delegation if and when other organizations initiated such a plan, is now committed to some action, all locals should take note. The winter board meeting will be in session on the 11th to 13th and will likely issue a directive at that time.

Since this action is being taken at this time it is important that every one should understand the issues. It is the intention at this time to ask for a "deficiency payment" on all oats, wheat, and barley marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board in the past three crop years, with a maximum payment in each case. Many people in Alberta have marketed their grain through livestock and may not be too interested. **However, they should be.** There is a principle at stake here and it is a principle that can be very important to all of us. The Stabilization Act as it now applies to hogs is a prime example. All hogs at the present time are sold at or near the floor price of \$21.50 per 100 lbs. To the average farmer who produces less than 300 hogs a year this price is not too attractive even at the low cost of feed. The margin per hog is low enough so that his return for the year's work is not adequate. On the other hand, the man who wants to mass produce hogs can operate nicely on that kind of a margin and the net result, of

we wish to thank those who have given freely of their time and experience in assisting us to get this service underway. Specifically, I should like to mention Mrs. Redman, who has also promised to contribute to the Organized Farmer some articles containing information for F.U.A. members, and Clarence Moritz and Mert Buehler of Olds who have been most helpful and many others.

We solicit correspondence from members who are interested in this work, and can supply information for our files.

course, is that we have the Government subsidizing mass production. On the other hand, if a system of deficiency payments were made on a certain specified volume of each operator's production and the balance allowed to find its normal market level, we would get a fairer redistribution of the nation's wealth and a better overall economy. The mass producer would have to take his chances on the normal markets and the Government would not find themselves subsidizing surplus production.

Again, I want to impress on you, — please study the Agricultural Prices Support Program laid down by your convention last year and re-indorsed this year. You will then have a better understanding of what is taking place and can act accordingly.

F.U.A. Price Support Policy

(a) Such support prices should be negotiated at a parity level. Prices at this level must be maintained if agriculture is to enjoy its fair share of the national income. Farm organizations would have to accept responsibility along with Government in arriving at price schedules.

(b) Such prices should be forward prices set at least a year in advance. This would enable farmers to plan their production, to shift to products in demand and to ensure an adequate food supply for the nation.

(c) These prices would apply to all products sold on the domestic market.

(d) Products sold on the export market would be sold at world prices but protected by floor prices such as grains are at present.

(e) If the market price is less than the agreed forward price the difference between the average price for the production year would be paid by the Government directly to the producer in the form of deficiency payments.

(f) The portion of farm products sold at the parity level would be paid on each farmer's production only up to a certain gross income so that all farmers may have a basic minimum gross income. This would prevent abuse of the pricing program and protect the family type farm. Any additional production would be sold in the normal manner and would not be eligible for deficiency payments.

Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone 40375

EXECUTIVE:

President — Ed. Nelson, Brightview.

Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom,
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright,
A. B. Wood, Dewberry,
Henry Young, Millet.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
Red Deer.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
R.R. 4, Red Deer.

1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Laura Gibeau, Morinville.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Paul Dowhaniuk,
R.R. 4, North Edmonton.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE:

President — Dean Lien, Warner.

1st Vice-Pres. — Alex McCalla, Bremner.

2nd Vice-Pres. — Tom Nisbet, Bremner.

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WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

INSURANCE AGENTS

(Continued from Page 26)

SEXSMITH — E. R. Cameron
SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott
SPIRIT RIVER — Harvey Cuthbert
VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland
WANHAM — Stewart J. Bennett.
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CHIPMAN — Mike Elanik—(W.P. Agent.

CZAR — Ralph Bransen—A.W.P. Agent.

CASTOR — Eric Sharp—A.W.P. Agent.

COALDALE — F. J. Oliver—A.W.P. Agent.

DERWENT — John Karpchuk.

INNISFREE — Geo. Thoreson—A.W.P. Agent.

ROCK FORD — J. S. Macbeth—A.W.P. Agent.

STETTLER — Tim Adams—A.W.P. Agent.

The Unfortunate Children

by Mrs. Rita Finlay

Since National Retarded Children's Week was from November 16 - 27th and many of us do not realize the untold miseries there are in the world today, I thought I would give some information on this topic. For instance do you realize that in this broad and beautiful country of ours there are 500,000 Canadians suffering from some degree of mental retardation — 160,000 of them are children? There will be 14,000 mentally defective children born this year in Canada — 3 out of every 100 births. This amounts to 3% of the population of Canada. It affects as many people, either directly or indirectly, as the

whole of the population of the province of British Columbia.

Many of these people have been kept in back rooms to live their short lives in loneliness, but due to the stimulus provided by the parents of retarded children the following is now slowly being accomplished:

1. The establishment of schools for the retarded.

2. The training of special teachers.

3. The provision of home care for the retarded.

4. The formation of Provincial and National Associations for those interested in the mentally retarded.

In Alberta there are 5 schools that I know of. One each in Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Red

Deer, Calgary, and Lethbridge. There is a classroom in the process of being established in Lloydminster which will serve many Alberta people.

The surface has only been scratched in this huge problem. One of the things we are behind in is research in the cause and cure or alleviation of mental retardation. Some backward children are born that way, victims of a brain injury during the birth process or a pre-natal mishap that prevents them developing normally. Others become retarded after birth as a result of illness or accident. It is no respecter of class, race or creed and can happen in any family. It is estimated there are at least 70 known or suspected causes of mental retardation, and as yet there is no known cure. So there is great need for research in this field.



SEE PAGE 26 FOR LIST OF AGENTS.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL 1957-58

In 1957-58 the Alberta Wheat Pool:

- Handled 56,900,000 bushels of grain or 37 per cent of grain marketed in Alberta.
- Operated 533 country elevators and terminals at Vancouver and Port Arthur, having a combined capacity of 50,000,000 bushels.
- Had a membership of over 48,000 farmers.
- Made savings for members of \$2,365,000, before income tax.

Earnings from the 1957-58 season are to be distributed as follows:

Wheat and Flax	4.98
Oats, Barley and Rye	2.49

The distribution will be made by Pool agents in the spring.

Since its inception in 1923, the Alberta Wheat Pool has:

- Handled 1 1/3 billion bushels worth \$1 1/3 billion.
- Distributed patronage dividends worth \$23,000,000 — \$8,500,000 in cash and \$14,500,000 in reserves.
- Purchased \$12,700,000 in reserves from members.
- Has continuously worked in the interests of its farmer-members to provide service, savings and protection.



FARMER-OWNED CO-OPERATIVE